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To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1864. { NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

$400 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Brunswick county, on the 22d inst., my man NATHAN. He is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, stout built and tolerably black, has a scar on his forehead and one on the left side of his head, and the hair over the two scars very closely cut with scissors.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of the said boy to me at my residence, or his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

A. A. WANET.

March 31st 27 5t*

NOTICE.

I AM INFORMED THAT MY WIFE PRICILLA HEWETT, has left my home in Brunswick Co., N. C., without reason or provocation, and gone to South Carolina with one James Ichard. This is to caution all persons not to trust her on my account, and to advise them not to do so on her own.

JOHN HEWETT,
Co. G. 25th N. C. Regt.

March 24th 27 3t*

SALT FOR PRODUCE.

I WILL GIVE one bushel of Salt for one bushel of Corn, or in proportion for Peas, Fodder, Bacon or Pork.

The above agricultural products to be delivered at my place on Stump Sound (Reddi's Salt Works.)

All persons in want of Salt would do well to apply soon.

M. L. F. REDD.

March 30. 173-2t 27 3t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of Thomas C. Craft, deceased, at March term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS C. CRAFT, Jr., is authorized to settle all claims against the estate, and to receive and give receipts for all moneys due the same.

MARY C. CRAFT,
Administratrix.

Wilmington, N. C., April 4th, 1864 173-6t—27 3t

WILKINSON & CO.,

WILL BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury and Exchange Notes, Bonds, Stock, &c., at
34 MARKET STREET.

Feb. 14. 133 3m*21-2m*

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding outposts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1864. 28 1f

THE CITIZENS of Middle Sound are requested to meet at Middle Sound Muster Ground on the 20th inst., on public business. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

April 6th, 1864. 28 2t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator of John C. Devane, deceased, at March Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment; and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. K. DEVANE, Adm'r.

March 31, 1864

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of John C. Devane, deceased, on Thursday, the 21st of April, 1864, the perishable property of the estate of said deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, corn on hand, fodder, bacon, and a few other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months will be given, and note and approved surety required.

M. K. DEVANE, Adm'r.

April 1. 174-1t—29 3t

John R. Larkins & Wife, E. L. } In Equity.
&c.
Patrick Murphy, Adm'r, with the Will annexed, and John Miller, Executor of Chas. Henry, deceased. } New Hanover County Fall Term, 1863.
Bill to Account.

THIS CASE COMING ON, to be heard upon the bill and answer to P. Murphy. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Miller, Executor, and one of the Defendants, is a non resident. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for six weeks, notifying said Miller to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1864, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Teste: A. M. WADDELL, Clerk & M. E.
per H. A. Rand, Deputy Clerk.

March 17. 25 6t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 7, 1864.

THE WEATHER which is said to have ruined the prospects of the fruit crop and certainly has kept back the early vegetables, has also retarded the opening of the campaign in Virginia and Northern Georgia.

There is little doubt that an early opening of active hostilities was looked for on both sides, and that in Northern Virginia at least, the decks were early cleared for action, the lady visitors having been admonished to depart by the 1st of April, which they have somewhat done, no doubt. But however willing the belligerents may have been to resume the work of mutual destruction, the state of the roads continues to interpose an obstacle to military movements that not even the most eager combatants can attempt to disregard.

It is a breathing spell before the work of death commences, but only a breathing spell, and then the storm will burst in redoubled fury.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY with the Confederacy is transportation. It is the want of transportation that makes corn worth five times as much here as it is in Montgomery, Alabama, or in many places in Georgia. There is enough food in the Confederacy to save the people from extortion in particular places, if it could only be sent to the points where it is most needed. Whether there is any possibility of doing this, we cannot say.—Certainly the railroads and the government should work so as to do the most that can be done for the people in this respect.

DULL!—DULLER!!—DULLEST!!!—What with the disturbance of the currency, the virtual stoppage of the blockade, the small stocks of goods offered, the comparative scarcity of money, the apparent determination of holders of everything to eat, drink or wear, to ask higher prices in the new scaled-down currency than they did in the old currency, and the certain determination of persons wishing to purchase, not to give these prices, there may be said to be a complete stagnation in all kinds of business here,—we cannot say how it is elsewhere. For our own part we think the experiment of refusing compliance with demands which are out of all reason is at least worth trying. Don't pay prices which may well be called ungodly. Do without anything that is not absolutely necessary to life, wear the oldest of old clothes, and live upon bread and water.—The bread, we know is not so very easy to get, but the water is abundant and of the best quality. It is constantly falling from the clouds. It is cool, too; there is no need of ice. Try it for a while. It may be good for the wholesome. This will make things, if possible, duller, but only for a time, and after people get to a fair understanding things will be better, so that it may do good and can hardly do harm or make things worse.

There is one thing to be remembered, however: The admixture of old fives with the new currency hardly permits the effect of the latter to be fully felt or seen. Our change is all, in fact, in old currency, with the single exception that this portion has a little longer lease of life than the average of that doomed commodity of paper money. Until we have really and without mixture a new currency, we can hardly say that prices are fixed according to that standard.

A DIFFICULTY.—There would seem to be some disagreement between General MORGAN and the Departments at Richmond, and, as is usually the case, the public sympathies are with the dashing partizan, and against what has been called routine and red tape.—Of course papers like the Richmond *Examiner* seize upon this as an occasion to find fault with and abuse the Departments.

The disagreement seems to arise out of the fact that General MORGAN insists upon an independent command, and that independent commands are opposed to the policy of the President and the War Department. It is no doubt thought at Richmond that this year is to be one of concentrated movements and decisive strategy, and that every corps must be under a definite control, and subject to the general rules and plans of the army. Raids and dashes, however glorious and gallant, will not pay for the absence of any important force at the proper place and at the decisive moment. We do not think there is any difficulty about assigning General MORGAN to a command befitting his rank and services, or in giving him an adequate force, but there is about giving him an independent command,—in other words a roving commission.

GENERAL ORDERS *from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Confederate States Army, from January, 1863, to December, 1863, (both inclusive,) in two Series. Prepared from the Files of Head Quarters, Department of S. C., Ga. and Fla, with full Indexes.* Columbia: Steam Power Press of EVANS & COGSWELL. 1864.

This is a stout 12 mo. volume of some six hundred pages, which will be found of interest to all, and of special importance to persons connected with the service.

HON. THOMAS BRAGG has been appointed Commissioner of the Confederate States for the State of North Carolina, under the act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus.*

German Soldiers for the Yankee Army.

[From the London Times, March 8.]

Enlistments of German soldiers for the Federal service appear to have been proceeding rapidly of late. One hundred and thirty-six Germans, many of whom have seen service, have arrived in Liverpool, to embark for Boston to join the United States army. They seem to expect rough service, but are all anxious to receive their bounty money, $100, before leaving England, and some refuse to embark without it.

AMERICAN ENLISTMENTS IN GERMANY.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, March 9.]

In yesterday's "Mercury" we mentioned the arrival of one hundred and forty Germans in this town from Hull, who it was alleged had been engaged by Federal agents to proceed to America for the purpose of joining the Northern army. These men state that they came here under an agreement to be paid so much bounty and pay, and they refused to leave Liverpool unless they are paid or receive a guarantee for the amount which has been promised to them. On their arrival here they were quartered in various German boarding houses. Their movements were directed by a person who, it is stated had the management of the arrangement for their transmission to America, but as soon as they demanded payment of their "bounty," individual became *non est*, and the men are consequently left in the lurch.

It seems from the statements the "emigrants" have made since their arrival, that at the commencement of the difficulties in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, in Germany, they formed part of a volunteer "army" which was being raised to support the claims of the Duke of Augustenberg to the sovereignty of those duchies. When the Prussian and Austrian Governments entered the dutchies, and for the nonce shelved the pretensions of the duke, it was deemed advisable that his "army" should be disbanded. This measure took place at Hamburg; and as it was feared that an *emeute* would ensue—the volunteers being favorable to the claims of the Duke and opposed to the pretensions of Austria and Prussia—those whose services were dispensed with received an intimation from the chief of police that they must quit the locality in twenty-four hours, and if they refused to comply they would be expelled from the kingdom.—At this juncture a person who occupied the position of corporal in the Schleswig-Holstein army pointed out to the volunteers that they might with advantage transfer that valor which they intended for the benefit of Vaterland to the cause of the Northern States of America. Liberal pay and bounty were offered to them, and as they were required to leave Hamburg in a short time, and as several of them had left good situations to fight for German unity, they accepted the offer made to them; but, as we have stated, on their arrival at Liverpool, having some misgivings that the contract they had entered into would not be fulfilled, they declined to leave this port for America without receiving a guarantee for the payment of their bounty.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark in this strange affair, that all emigrants leaving Hamburg for England or elsewhere require to have their passports *viséed* by the police; but in this present case, the men were allowed to leave without such preliminary being gone through, and the inference is that the authorities, wishing to get the men who are disbanded out of the way at the present juncture of affairs in Germany winked at their departure for England. The Duke of Augustenburg's corps was composed of the *elite* of the youth of Germany, who, in many cases, left comfortable situations, to further what they supposed was the cause of German unity; and the disbanding of such a body of men, trained to the use of arms, seems to have been looked upon as a favorable opportunity for those who were anxious to promote the so called "emigration" to America. Most of those who have arrived in Liverpool have done the State some service, having served some years in the Prussian and Austrian army, a few among their number having received medals for being engaged in fighting the battles of Germany at Solferino and elsewhere. In the difficulty in which they are placed, they have applied for advice and assistance to the Bremen and Hamburg consuls at this port; but these gentlemen declined to interfere, regarding the transaction altogether as an illegal one. Their case is one of peculiar hardship, and if something is not done to help them, no doubt some of their number will suffer severely.

It is stated that another contingent of one hundred and fifty men was expected from Hull; but the parties who have the management of the expedition, hearing of the difficulty that had occurred in Liverpool, ordered the men to be detained in Hull until matters were made smooth here.

Gen. Forrest's Expedition to Paducah.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.]

DEMOPLIS, April 2d, 1864.

To General S. COOPER:

The following dispatch from Gen. Forrest has just been received.

L. POLK, Lieut. Gen.

DRESDEN, Tenn., March 27, via Okalona, April 2—To Lieut. Gen. Polk:—I left Jackson on the 23d ult., and captured Union City on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about two hundred horses, and five hundred small arms.

I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

I moved North with Buford's division, marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the evening of the 26th, drove the enemy from their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, and could have held it longer, but found the small pox raging and evacuated the place.

We captured many stores and horses, burned up sixty bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock and brought off sixty prisoners.

My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty five killed and wounded, among them Col. Thompson, commanding the Kentucky Brigade, killed; Lieut. Col. Isaham, of the Faulkner regiment, mortally wounded, and Col. Crosslin, of the 9th Kentucky, and Lieut. Col. Morton, of the 2d Tennessee, slightly wounded.

The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. The prisoners in all five hundred.

N. B. FORREST.

DEMOPOLIS, April 3, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The following despatch just received from General Forrest:

JACKSON, TENN., via Waterford, April 2. Six hundred Federal prisoners will arrive at Ripley, Miss., to day *en route* for Demopolis.

"Col. Neeley engaged Hunt (?) on the 29th March, near Bolivar, capturing his entire wagon train, routing and driving him to Memphis, killing thirty and capturing thirty five prisoners, killing two captains and capturing one."

L. POLK, Lieut. Gen.

The Federal Operations Before Charleston to Cease "for some Time."

A correspondent of the New York "Herald" enlightens the Yankees on the situation at Charleston. It appears that the efforts of the Yankee navy, so far from attempting to capture this "hot bed," are now engaged in defending New York city:

The army having made no further advances towards the city, no assistance could be expected of them by the navy. The relation which an advance by land bears to an advance by water is very important; for, supposing the navy went in, several iron-clads must be sacrificed and left inside; for it is absurd to suppose that a crippled vessel could be saved from sinking under the heavy fire of Moultrie, Johnson and Ripley. And such an advance being unsupported by a corresponding advance of the land force, these vessels would remain for the rebels to raise whenever the iron-clads withdrew; for come out at some time they must, for fresh supplies. But could the army advance at the same time with the navy, the vessels lost inside would still be at our command, to be raised at our pleasure.

Under these circumstances it seems that operations before Charleston must cease for some time. They are even now at an end; for General Gilmore has already moved his headquarters to Hilton Head from Folly Island, which means that nothing more is to be done in that quarter.

The army are now resting without any particular care to trouble them. But not so with the navy. They must watch and see that the rebels do not get out with their iron clads and drive our army off. They must maintain an effective blockade, and must Battle day and night with the elements and keep safe what we have gained. There is no rest for the sailor.

Should the navy go up to the city they have all to lose and nothing to gain. They can give and receive blows without attaining anything further than knocking down a few sand works, which can be repaired as fast as they are injured; and in the end they must come out perhaps crippled to such an extent that the rebels can bring out their iron-clads and drive them off and raise the blockade. The navy must at the same time fight batteries, torpedoes and hidden obstructions.

The purposes of the navy is to maintain an effective blockade and to co-operate with the army; and in this they have always succeeded.

We must consider the consequences of defeat with the probability of success, and see that the advantages to be gained will warrant the risk of defeat. Let us then imagine our iron clads to have been disabled. In that case the rebel iron-clads would sally out, break the blockade, which would enable them to obtain the supplies which they are so much in need of, cut off our army on the coast, and, by starving them out, compel a surrender; even our Northern cities would be threatened, for these vessels—of which the Atlanta was one—can endure the sea. With all this at stake, would it be proper to risk a fight where there is nothing to gain? I should say not?

The excitement caused by the rumor that the Alabama was approaching New York, last summer, is still fresh in the minds of the people; and the reported loss of the Ironsides and two Monitors lately caused painful sensations.

Admiral Dahlgren has been most shamefully attacked by some ignorant and malicious scribblers. It has even been said that he wanted pluck, when every one knows that, in every fight, his flag was always ahead, and at the post of honor and danger. When the army first landed and were moving on Wagner, and the Monitors were clearing the way before them, the flag Monitor, which was in the advance, was struck sixty times with heavy shot, which is more than any Monitor has ever received in any one battle. And yet, with the record, in official shape, now before the public, of the almost daily actions in which the Monitors were engaged last summer, he is attacked for not "doing something."

As to what will be done would not be proper to discuss, if it were known. It is only reasonable to suppose that all will be done that is possible.

The impression that the obstructions have been removed and washed out during the late gales is incorrect. With the exception of about three hundred feet of chain and some rope work, the obstructions have not been injured, and are as formidable as ever. Rafts are occasionally sent down with the tide to injure the vessels, but the constant vigilance of the navy has always prevented any injury being done. TRUTH.

Correspondence Louisville Journal.

Experience of the Negro in Middle Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 14, 1864.

* * * * * *

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Since the introduction into the army of a black element, between which and the white there will ever be contention, and never fraternization in feeling and respect, there have abuses enough to condemn the experiment. This organizing servile population, and arming it to battle against the once ruling element, the master, is fraught with dangers and serious objections.—These objections were opposed through the prints and other channels against the arming of the blacks, but every scruple was defined and the cherished innovation made.

It was argued that discipline could be infused into blacks and a servile population mobilized with as much ease and safety as the same success could be achieved with whites and freemen. It should certainly be the care of those who advised the experiment, and to whose hands its success is confided, to spare no labor or vigilance in the effort to compel obedience on the part of negro troops to orders and that soldierly respect for rights that proper discipline enjoins. It may be true, as the friends of this measure advance in the consciousness of having cast a poser, that he who has known nothing but oppression and servility all his life must be expected to overstep at times the pale of propriety. If their natures incline to insubordination and courage, the more stringently should they be restrained and more numerous should be the guards and checks.

EXPERIENCE IN THIS DISTRICT.

The niggers in this district who are in the military service, are becoming intolerably insolent and imperious. Their brazen effrontery calls for the interposition of some hand that will deal condignly with their sable majesties.

It is no part of the duty of a black soldier to prowl through the country with his arms, entering dwellings at pleasure, and, brandishing his weapons, plunder and rob at will. If enthusiasm of our patriotic soldiers of the unfortunate hue is not given vent, by employing them at such places where their spirit of adventure may be directed against enemies of the land, it will be necessary to keep on hand an equal number of white soldiers or they'll "rule the roast."

Numerous instances have been reported here of black soldiers entering dwellings in the country, insulting women in the most violent and indecent manner, and frightening unarmed citizens into non resistance, while they accomplished their work of theft or demolition.—I am happy to record that a citizen being assailed by one of these uniformed sons of Ham, who, supposing the gentlemen unarmed, made insolent demands and threatened to shoot on non-compliance, emptied into his sable carcass the contents of a shot gun, that sent his adventurous spirit to mingle with the shades of Hades. If a few more of the arrogant scoundrels meet with the same summary disposal, it will be better for the service, and decidedly more satisfactory to all who prefer the superiority of the white race, and who would have the record of the army unblemished by these emancipated brutes.

I shall not mention cases, although I could refer to scores. I have only to say that, had I authority here, I'd end this insolence of negro soldiers, or end the existence very suddenly of enough to exert a salutary influence over the rest.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

On the 24th inst., says the Mobile "Advertiser," the upper and lower working parties met and connected the rails near Meridian. Passenger trains can run to Columbus and Tibbee bridge, and these will commence running to-morrow. The regular heavy freight train cannot be run until the water fixtures and eldings are put in order. Gen. Sherman's fiends burned the bridges, water-fixtures and warehouses on 47 miles of road, and tore up the track for about 21 miles, on 15 miles of which the cross-ties were entirely destroyed, and the rails badly bent. Within this distance there was one large bridge over the Chickashay, two over the Okatibbee river, and about three-fourths of a mile of heavy trestle work besides many small trestles and wooden culverts. The destruction occupied a large portion of Sherman's troops for four or five days. They evacuated Meridian on the 20th of February, and on the 25th the work of repairing commenced, and was finished on the 24th inst., being just 29 1-2 days, of which five working days were lost by rain. The Yankees have been complimented on their skill in destroying our roads, and the energy with which they re-construct their own, when broken up by the Confederates. We think the repairing of the Mobile and Ohio road will compare well with Yankee enterprise. The work here was begun under great disadvantages, a large portion of the regular force having scattered, on the appearance of the enemy, and for some time there were no facilities for transportation of material on the Southern end of the road.

The Selma road had eight miles torn up, and it is expected that an engine will run over it to Meridian to day or to-morrow.

Smith's cavalry column burned all the bridges between Okalona and West Point, and tore up the track at intervals. The latter has been replaced; but nothing can be done with the former until Tibbee (burnt by the Confederates) is rebuilt, so that timber can be transported over the road—that being impossible over the prairies, even if the timber could be had. But for a heavy freshet, which has delayed the work, Tibbee bridge would have been ready on the completion of the work below.

So much for Sherman's irreparable damage to the great road, which the Yankees boasted would starve us out, and what it was generally believed at home it would take four months to repair. A month of energetic labor has opened the road to travel, and we hope the commissaries up there will permit us to say to trade also.

The new currency and the open road, coming in timely conjunction, will, we hope, have the effect of increasing the supplies of country produce in this city.

The Conscription—A Grip on "Foreigners."

We learn, says the Richmond Examiner, that the authorities have at last taken measures to apply the conscription law to the vast numbers of pretended foreign residents in the Confederacy. They will be put through a series of searching interrogatories by the officers of conscription. They are required to set forth the town or county and State of their birth, the time at which they became citizens (if not natives) of the state or country of which they claim to be citizens; whether they have ever resided elsewhere; and if so, the length of time they have resided here; the age of the parties claiming exemption; the length of time they have resided in this country, and the circumstances under which they came; the nature of the business engaged in, and whether as owner or agent; if married, whether in the Confederacy or not, also the number of their families; if owners of property in the Confederacy, and whether real or personal; whether owners of property in this country or State of which they claim to be citizens, and if so, the nature of it; whether they have voted in the Confederacy; and, in cases of parties claiming protection of European powers, whether they have voted in or declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States; whether under the act of the Legislature of Virginia appropriating soil to be sold to her citizens, they availed themselves of the privilege of drawing; whether they have expressed an intention of becoming citizens of the Confederate States, and if they are now residing in the Confederate States with that intention; if they intend returning to the Country of which they claim citizenship, and if so, the time at which they expect to return. These acts must be certified to on oath, and must be corroborated by the affidavit of at least two respectable persons. We are curious to know how many will run the gauntlet of this examination, and do not doubt that the result will be a large addition to the conscript rolls of the Confederacy.

Prentice on Morgan.

We clip the following from the Louisville Journal, of the 19th, from which it appears that Prentice has never forgiven John Morgan for the terrible fright he gave him in one of his raids:

In making a partial reply on Tuesday to a letter of our charming little correspondent, "V.," we omitted to notice what she said of Gen. John Morgan and Gen. Buckner. We don't propose to repair the omission to any great extent now. "V." says: "I wonder why *you* do not admire our glorious Gen. Morgan. * * I thought *you* had more spirit than not to admire such a dashing hero." Alas, it has always been the case that the loveliest of women are ever prone to admire and idolize a "dashing hero," especially if he has a strong spice of sin and the devil in him.

A bold robber chief captivates their romantic fancies sooner than a good and quiet Christian citizen, and a gloomy and desperate pirate, like Byron's Conrad, takes a deeper hold upon their hearts and imaginations than any honest commander of a steam frigate or ship of the line. If some of John Morgan's men had robbed our correspondent of her best horse, as they have robbed us of ours, and if they had exhibited a written order to burn her house, as they exhibited one to burn a house of ours, we hardly think he would be the idol of her dreams, as he now is. If Morgan had offered two hundred thousand dollars for her own or her father's head, as he did for ours, according to a telegraphic dispatch under his own hand, published by his favorite biographer, and if he had offered three hundred thousand dollars for a shot at her or her father, as he did for a shot at us, according to the testimony of his newspaper organ at Atlanta (?) she might possibly wonder far less than she does, why elderly gentlemen of a reflecting turn of mind should not admire him altogether. He is undoubtedly a "dashing fellow," but we guess we shall never approve any dash of his until he dashes out his brains. We can appreciate John Morgan well enough. We understand exactly what he is and what he is not. We admire him for his boldness, his intrepidity, his tact, his celerity, his indefatigableness, and his occasional courtesy to prisoners, and we detest him for having inaugurated in Kentucky the system of guerilla business, robberies, and general depredations.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 1st, 1864.

Our pickets report that Grant was out on the front, attended by an immense staff, on Wednesday, engaged in the delightful task of reconnoitering our lines.

Governor Vance has addressed all the troops of this army, finishing with Lane's brigade to-day. His speeches have been well received, and will doubtless be productive of immense good.

The weather is still quite unsettled, and we can scarcely expect Grant, I think, under two or three weeks; but that he will come I entertain no doubt. But our boys will be ready for him, and I doubt not will give him a warm reception.

A number of promotions and changes have recently been made in the artillery arm of the service. I will chronicle a few. Lieut. Cols. Carter and H. P. Jones have been made full Colonels. Colonel C. will remain with this army, and will have charge of the artillery of Rodes' and Johnson's divisions. Col. Jones will go either to Petersburg or North Carolina. Majors Braxton, Pegram, Prague, Hardaway and McIntosh, have been promoted to Lieutenant Colonelcies, and Captains Watson, Channing, Page, Miller, Magraw, Moormon and Chew, have been promoted to Majorities. Major Beckham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, has been transferred to the army of Gen. Johnston.

A board, consisting of Colonel H. P. Jones, Lieutenant Colonels Braxton and Pegram, are now sitting at Orange Court House, examining into the efficiency of certain officers, among others a number of Quartermasters are ordered before them.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of General R. E. Lee, is now on a visit to General Stuart's headquarters. I suppose that he will again be assigned to duty in this army.

I am told that an immense amount of money has been issued by the various Quartermasters in the army. X.

THE GAPS IN CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN.—The special correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, writing from Powell's Valley in Virginia, says: Cumberland mountain is in sight, and the State of Kentucky is but ten miles distant. There are a good many gaps in the Cumberland mountains.

Pound gap is a pass sixty miles from Abingdon, due north, and before our forces had consumed all the forage, &c., in the country, it was not difficult for a traveler to find good accommodations at any point by the way. Along this road all the stock, &c., that was heretofore sent from the State of Kentucky to the South was driven. It is an excellent wagon road. From Pound Gap to Big Creek Gap, it is one hundred and forty miles. Between these two gaps are many others, among them Big Stone Gap, Crank's Gap, and Cumberland Gap. It is forty miles from Big Stone Gap to Pound Gap—about twenty-eight miles from Big Stone to Crank's Gap, and thirty-six to Cumberland from Crank's Gap, and about thirty or thirty-five from Cumberland Gap to Big Creek Gap.

Big Creek and Cumberland Gaps, lead from Kentucky into Tennessee, and Pound, Big Stone and Crank's Gaps lead from Kentucky into Virginia. It is seventy five miles from Crank's Gap to Bristol. This nor Big Stone Gaps are passable for wagons. It is sixty miles from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, and about forty-five from Knoxville to Big Creek Gap.

The people on this side of the mountains are patriotic and loyal, but those in Kentucky, just over the Big hills, are the vilest sort of bushwhackers, and can well be termed semi barbarians. They call themselves Union men, but will murder a Yankee soldier for plunder as quick as the will a Confederate. The women, if anything, are more demoralized than the men.

Lincoln's Council of War.

The Northern journals give various statements and surmises respecting Lincoln's grand council of war, called to concoct a new plan of military operations to retrieve, if possible, the February disasters to the Yankee arms.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York World, writing on the 9th inst., says:—

A council was held to-day, in which not only the President, Grant, Halleck and the whole Cabinet participated, but all the military talent in which the Administration has confidence was called in. The basis of the case submitted for consideration was that the several February expeditions had nearly miscarried, and the country was becoming alarmed and dissatisfied.

"I have it from a source considered reliable, that after the grounds had been gone over, Grant was called upon for his opinion, and he promptly replied in favor of the capture of Richmond as the first step in the campaign. I feel assured that orders will instantly go to Chattanooga to bring forward the 11th and 12th corps and the 16th and 17th corps, from Mississippi, to Virginia. All troops that can be spared from other points will be incorporated with the Army of the Potomac. Banks will be reinforced by negro troops, but nothing more. It is expected that with the aid of the fleet he will be able to take Mobile. The great bulk of the white troops will be concentrated in Virginia. It is believed that 250,000 men can be brought against Richmond at any day.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Chief Justice Pearson.

We call the attention of such of our contemporaries as have indulged in animadversions upon the patriotism of this distinguished Jurist, to the following letter. It will be seen that his political views and sympathies have been misapprehended by some, and in their zeal for the cause of our struggling country, harshly judged of by others. This letter will, therefore, afford all the means of correcting their errors, and doing justice where no wrong was intended.

We may add that the letter was written to an avowed secessionist and cordial supporter of the administration, and was in reply to some incidental allusion by this gentleman in his letter to the public slander of his good name, and assuring him that while differing with him on many legal questions decided by him, he believed the Judge had so decided from a pure and conscientious though mistaken judgment; and that he had invariably resented these aspersions whenever his rebuke might have been understood or heeded.

For the honor of our dear old State, which has suffered with the Chief Justice, by and through these attacks, let our contemporaries publish this letter with befitting comments:

RICHMOND HILL, March 23d, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—The petition of —— was received last week—he was not arrested as a *conscript*, but as an *officer*, and there being no averment that his resignation (although tendered) had been accepted, I did not think it came under the case of Bradshaw. You wrote you did not desire the writ unless I was of opinion it came under that case, so I put it in the bundle of "petitions rejected." In the case of —— my opinion was that he having put in a substitute in the Confederate service, did not exempt him from home guard duty, so it was put in the bundle of "rejected cases." (I reckon some of your "military friends" will be surprised to learn I have such a bundle.) The 3rd section of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in my opinion undoubtedly contemplates that writs are to issue as before, and provides, as some protection to the citizen, that the officers shall make a *certificate under oath*, that the party is detained as *a prisoner* by order of the President or Secretary of War for one of the causes specified; so it is still the duty of the Judge to grant the writ, and let the matter proceed, at least, to this stage, and it will be for the officer to decide whether he can take the oath. You will see my reasons in full in an opinion in Roseman's case, sent to the Progress last week. Col. Mallett's Enrolling Officers, to writs issued on the petition of men who had put in substitutes, certify under oath "the party is detained as a prisoner by order of the Secretary of War for attempting to evade military service." Upon these I entered "the certificate is so general as not to prevent the question whether Congress has power to suspend the privilege of the *writ in civil cases*, or whether it was the intention to do so. I can take no further action: the matter awaits such motion as the petitioner may be advised by his counsel." So the cases stand, and I presume nothing more will be done until the Court decides Walton's case.

Your contradiction of any imputation upon the motives under which I have acted, in all of the questions which I have been called on to decide, is no more than I expected of you; still it is gratifying to know that I have some friends who are to be relied on. Perhaps, in the consciousness of my own singleness of purpose, and the hold which I know I have on the good opinion of the members of the profession and the people at large, I regard too little the aspersions of those who do not take the trouble to think for themselves, but are content to be the *repeaters* of newspaper abuse. All I ask of such men, as penance for the injustice they have done me, is to read my opinion in Walton's case and in Roseman's case. They may not agree with me, but they will feel satisfied that I have acted from the clearest convictions of duty. I have as much at stake as any of them, and God knows I love our country as well. So, when a newspaper resorts to abuse, it only shows my reasons cannot be answered.

In regard to my opinion in *habeas corpus* cases, you may say to your friends, that nearly all of the principles were decided by me on the construction of the conscription and exemption acts *before* last June Term, and every one of my decisions were affirmed by the Supreme Court. Those on the late acts of Congress will be before the Court next June, and I will, of course be governed by the decisions of the Court. I go so little from home as to have but few occasions to express my political opinions.

I will say to you, and you are at liberty to read this letter to your military friends to whom you allude, ever since the State seceded, my opinion has been that we are in for it, and *the only way is to fight it out—there is no use in talking about peace until one side or the other is whipped good*—these sentiments I freely communicated to Governor Vance when he wrote, asking my advice as to whether should go about "the peace meetings."

The idea of North Carolina leaving her sister States in the lurch, is out of the question.

Very truly yours, &c,

R. M. PEARSON.

"FIVE TO ONE."—But between the two forces a wide difference existed—the rebels outnumbered us five to one.—*Fla. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Will some individual favor us with an account of a battle in which we were defeated that the enemy did not outnumber us five to one? Notwithstanding the demoralization of the enemy; notwithstanding that desertions go on daily at the rate of hundreds, and their armies are scattered all through the mountains, hiding and waiting an opportunity to come North—is sooner is there a battle than they outnumber us at least five to one. At Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Lexington, Belmont, Bull Run, Shiloh, Ball's Bluff, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville, Manassas, Fredricksburg, Chickamauga, Chickamauga, the enemy invariably outnumbered us at least in the proportion of "five to one." Their resources were long ago exhausted—they have no heart in the contest—they are ready to accept peace upon any terms; on the contrary, we are enthusiastic, rich, irresistible in numbers and wealth, have an ample commissariat, an enormous preponderance in population, and an additional force of auxiliaries in the shape of 50,000 negroes—and yet, strangely enough, with all these advantages in our favor, almost invariably when we meet the rebels they outnumber us to the extent of "five to one."

This stereotyped phrase is becoming stale and disgusting—not only from its everlasting repetition, but from its glaring improbability. It is but another name for inefficiency, for incompetency, for criminality. It is alike used to excuse Burnside at Fredericksburg, Pope at Manassas, Hooker at Chancellorsville, and Old Abe in Florida. In no case is it true—in every case it diverts attention from the cowardice, ignorance or unfitness of those for whose benefit it is used.

In the latest use of it, it means really nothing more nor less than the fact that Lincoln committed a criminal blunder in sending troops to Florida, and also that his negro troops disgracefully ran away, and thus lost the battle.—*Chicago Times.*

YANKEE PRISONERS DYING.—At the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., near Americus, the Yankees, we are informed, are dying at the rate of 20 to 25 per day. If this continues we will have but few prisoners to exchange.

A GOOD SOAP RECIPE.—Four 12 quarts of boiling water upon 5 lbs. of unslacked lime; then dissolve 5 lbs. of washing soda in 12 quarts of boiling water, mix the above together, and let the mixture remain together from 12 to 24 hours for the purpose of chemical action. Now pour off all the clear liquid, being careful not to disturb the sediment, add to the liquid 3½ lbs. of clarified grease, and from 3 to 4 ozs. of rosin. Boil the compound together one hour, pour off to cool, and the next day cut in bars for use.

The special order of General Rosecrans, from the Department of Missouri, suppressing the circulation of the New York *Metropolitan Record* in the military command is published. The articles in the columns of which are designated by Gen. Rosecrans as "of an incendiary, disloyal, and traitorous character." The General complains that, although it is called a Catholic newspaper, it has no "ecclesiastical sanction," and denounces its articles as "a libel on Catholics," with other very strong language.—Therefore the Provost Marshal is ordered to seize the paper and punish the venders thereof.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 6th, 1864.

The aggregate official returns of funding to this date reached $200,000,000.

Gov. Smith has declined certifying in favor of the exemption of Justices of the Peace under forty-five years of age.

The weather is clear to-day for the first time in ten days. There is no sign of the flag of truce boat expected at City Point. The detention is probably caused by the recent rains.

The annual election of city officers passed off quietly to day.

There has been no sales of bonds or stocks in this market since the first April.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOATS.

RICHMOND, April 7th, 1864.

The flag of truce steamers New York and Express arrived at City Point this afternoon with four officers and nineteen ladies aboard, also fifteen tons of freight for the Yankee prisoners. The officers are Col. Troy, Capts. Buckner and Wilson, and Lieut. Breckenridge. Nothing is said in the dispatch about the number of privates returned.—The papers by this arrival will be brought up to-morrow.

No late word of news to-day from any quarter.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Va., April 7th, 1864.

General Lee has issued a general order directing the observance of to-morrow as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and directed that due preparation be made by all the departments to anticipate the wants of the several commands. All military duties,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

LETTERS BY MAIL.—We would respectfully call the attention of parties writing to us on business, and especially sending, or intending to send, money for subscription, to the necessity of being careful in directing and sealing their letters, as also in enclosing the money.—Within a week we have got out of the office two letters stating that money is enclosed, and requesting the paper to be sent, but there is no money. In both cases the letters were open; whether they had ever been sealed we do not know. In another case a letter came in a package to the post office without *any* direction.—From some marks the Postmaster thought it was intended for us, and it so turned out, and indeed contained money for subscription. It was a chance that we got it at all. Now it thus happens that the first perhaps that we hear from parties is through a letter of complaint that they have subscribed and paid for the *Journal* for a certain length of time and do not get it, which they think hard, when, in fact, we have either never seen the letter ordering the paper, or have never seen the money for subscription.

It would seem as though GRANT, who, the New York *Herald* says is now the Yankee Government *de facto*, was determined to replace the leading commanders of the "Army of the Potomac," by men of his own selection chosen from the fields of his Western successes, SHERMAN taking the place of MEADE. It is more than probable that he will also replace a number of the New England regiments in that army by Western troops. His next "on to Richmond," or the next movement against that city, will undoubtedly be marked by an amount of dash and daring far exceeding that displayed on any former occasion. GRANT, we may be certain, will not shrink from taking any amount of risk or assuming any amount of responsibility. This will render his onset more dangerous to us, but it will make defeat more ruinous to him. It will bring the matter, one way or the other, to a quicker and more decisive issue. We do not know but that this will meet the views of both parties, for both are tired of the long and hootless contest.

We are full of hope—our people and armies are full of confidence,—too full, we fear; for no man can calculate with certainty upon the future, and over-confidence is apt to result in carelessness or precipitancy. What the plans of our generals may be we do not pretend to divine, nor if we knew would we be at liberty to state. It is, perhaps, as well that the press does *not* know, for, after due credit is given to the great body of the papers of the South for their careful abstinence from any mention of matters that might give information to the public enemy, it cannot be denied that there are presses that, for purposes of sensation or something else, would publish anything, apparently regardless of the consequences. People cannot easily tell secrets that they do not know—that is a comfortable reflection.

It is seen that recently the Yankee force at Newbern had been larger than any time since the war commenced, but that still more recently, in fact within the last few days, a large proportion of this force has gone somewhere, but the where has not yet been definitely ascertained, although there appears to be every reason to believe that it has gone to join BURNSIDE'S expedition designed to cooperate with GRANT in the proposed attempt upon Richmond, whether by the Chowan, the James River or the Peninsula.

The very high state of the rivers and water-courses in Virginia will certainly retard operations for some time to come; but these streams being rapid, suddenly run out, and fall as quickly as they rise, so that the effect of a few dry days may be regarded as almost magical.

The next Sunday in the middle of the week, that is to say, *Confederate* Sunday, we have a notion to go *gigging* after bull-frogs with a rake. We have an idea that the food resources of the country in the way of fresh meat are not fully understood, and of course not half developed. We know that the hind-quarters of a bull-frog are very nice and even delicate eating.

We have tried it—not *them*—for we only had one trial, years ago, at a *restaurant* on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. It was an experiment which an acquaintance induced us to make, and really the result was quite satisfactory.

It is true there is a prejudice against the reptile, but surely he looks as clean as a terrapin, and as inviting too, for there are few nicer animals in creation than some of these "bullheads," and yet they make capital soups and stews. If poor bully does swear a little, his repertory is limited, going no further than "blood and 'ounds," an improper expression, no doubt, but by which he means no harm, and only indulges in from the force of habit.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th instant says that GRANT will not be able to move under four weeks from that time, owing to the state of the roads occasioned by the late rains.

We find in the late foreign news the following from the London *Globe*:—

"We have reason to believe that, on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramar a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the provinces and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations.

Among the latter are the United States of America, Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a minister from the Emperor of Mexico. Towards the Confederate States the policy of Maximilian will be that of strict neutrality. By the advice of the Emperor Napoleon he will abstain from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or entering into any diplomatic relations with it until France shall have done so. During Maximilian's visit to Paris Mr. Slidell applied by letter to him for an audience. After consulting his imperial host Maximilian firmly but courteously declined to grant it. The rumors, therefore, of an early recognition of the Confederate States by France and Mexico, and an alliance between the latter empire and the Southern Confederacy, are altogether devoid of foundation.

The London *Herald* remarks that unless the Emperors NAPOLEON and MAXIMILLIAN recognize the South, the establishment of the Mexican empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

IF WE owned "the Isles of Greece," and had them here, we could make a fortune off them by selling them at seven dollars a pound as hog's lard.

THE Southern Literary *Messenger* for April is on our table. The leading article is the continuation of Howison's History of the War. This is followed by a critique upon Chaucer, by "Il Penseroso." We dislike the affectation of the *nom de plume*, but the article seems nevertheless to be well written. There is a sketch of General WHEELER, an article by DICKENS on THACKERAY, the usual Monthly Record, Editor's Table, etc.

Terms $15 a year; $8 for six months.

SPIRITUALISM is at a discount, occasioned by the depreciation of the circulating "medium."

THE publication of DEBOW'S Review is soon to be resumed. The first number will be issued in July by Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL, Columbia, S. C. Terms of subscription, $10 for six months; $5 per quarter, payable in advance. Retail price of single numbers $1 75. Address J. D. DEBOW, Columbia, S. C., or J. D. B. DEBOW, Columbus, Miss.

AS WE WRITE, (Monday forenoon,) the weather is very pleasant weather, and we have really nothing to object to in the weather if it only holds out and gets a little warmer. It is something like spring.

SCISSORS are trumps to-day. We have no exchanges and little or no news, unless the telegraph brings it along. No papers were published in the Confederacy since Friday morning, and consequently no newspaper mails could be received on Sunday or yesterday, save and except those from such a distance that their news had been mostly anticipated.

A few dry, warm days, will make a great difference. Under their influence the roads will soon become passable, a thing not long in coming about when the ground is free from frost. In the rolling country of Northern Virginia, as well as Northern Georgia, the water, if not bound up and retained by frost, soon finds its way into the branches, creeks, streams and rivers, and the roads, awful as they are after rain, become hardened much sooner than any one could reasonably expect. We know how this is in regions of the same character in the piedmontain section of our own State. The roads once in working order and the scene may change at any moment, as if by magic.—War may suddenly blaze out from East to West, rolling its thunders literally from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Soon the terrible interest of battles lost or won—of friends safe and sound, or cold and mangled in death—will attach itself to the despatches by telegraph, and men and women will care little for mere editorial speculations, and still less for petty political controversies.

Dull as the present time is for newspapers, making harder the work of the editor who tries to supply an interesting paper to his readers, and necessarily restricting the sale of papers, which, as they have no wholesale slaughters to report, are set down as having "nothing in them," we tremble at the thought of this dullness being broken in upon. Even a "glorious victory" cannot fail to bring with it reflections of the most painful character. A "stricken field" is a field of horror, of desolation. A thing to shudder at, a sickening sight. And it is even worse, if we trace the history of each mangled remnant of what once was living and breathing humanity. But it is useless to follow this train of reflection farther. Some one has truly said, that we are standing on a narrow isthmus between two seas of blood. May we venture to hope that He who once enabled the children of Israel to pass in safety through the Red Sea, will conduct our Confederacy through that redder and deadlier sea that seems to open before it.—*Daily Journal*, 12th.

Fatal Accident.

We learn that on Thursday evening, while Mr. WM. H. WALKER, a very respectable and useful citizen of Town Creek District, in Brunswick county, was carrying some corn in a cart, said to have been intended for some needy families of soldiers, Mr. WALKER himself being mounted on the horse, the latter stumbled, throwing Mr. WALKER off, his foot hanging in the stirrup. The animal commenced kicking and perhaps started to run. At any rate, Mr. WALKER'S skull was completely crushed. He was taken up and carried home wholly insensible, and died soon after on the same evening. Mr. WALKER leaves a wife and several children.

ANOTHER.—Another most melancholy accident occurred here on the same afternoon, resulting in the almost immediate death of a young boy named GEORGE JONES, son of Mr. WILLIAM B. JONES, deceased. We have heard several accounts of this affair, but the main facts seem to be that the little boy, with some companions of near his own age, were together, and that they (the others we believe) had a gun which they were going to clean, and that before doing so one of them discharged the gun, and its contents lodged in the body of the deceased, striking him on one side near the shoulder and causing his death within half an hour. He appears to have been wholly insensible after having been shot, and so remained until his death. The boy who was shot was ten or eleven years of age. None of the boys was over twelve. Although the event was purely the result of accident it is none the less painful, and has plunged two worthy families into the deepest affliction. We might repeat the usual admonitions in regard to the use of fire-arms by small boys, but it could do no good now, and experience has shown us that all such warnings by the press have little or no effect.

GOLD has still farther advanced in New York. This, if it progresses as it is likely to do, will seriously affect financial matters at the North, but as for its compelling an early stoppage of the war, we have no such idea. It *may* do so eventually, but it is evident that the Northern people and their rulers are embarked in this wild enterprise against the South, and will allow no prudential considerations to stop them, as long as they are physically able to go on.

WE have heard that twice last week a party or parties in soldiers' clothes, visited sundry negro kitchens, representing themselves as a patrol and took away articles of clothing, quilts, etc. The report is that they say they are searching for stolen goods, upon which the negroes, men or women, as the case may be, show them such things as they have, and the bogus patrol appropriate to themselves whatever strikes their fancy, or possessing any value.

We hear that they were out last night north of the Railroad. There is surely some way of putting a stop to this sort of thing, and no one can doubt that it ought to be put a stop to.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER says that the 23d of April has been assumed by common consent as the birth-day of WM. SHAKSPEARE. By the way, it is pretty evident that the family name of the great dramatist was derived from the occupation, calling or pursuit of some anchester who carried a speare. It was luckily for him, so far as the matter of name is concerned, that the present class of weapons were not then in use, else he might have been called Shake bayonet, if not Ramcannon.

THE European and Northern news by flag of truce really amounts to very little. Mr. WINTER DAVIS reports resolutions in the Yankee Congress against recognizing the Mexican Empire, and these resolutions are passed, and that will be the end of it. MAXIMILLIAN will find no impediment thrown in his way. Gold is 168. Copperheadism, as the Lincolnites call anti-Lincolnism, is bristling up at the West, as shown by recent movements in Illinois, Kanzas and elsewhere, while Lincolnism is swallowing up everything in New England. The recent election in Connecticut shows that.

THE Tarboro' *Southerner* of the 2nd says:—"We hear nothing from either Plymouth or Washington.—There is no confirmation of the fact that General BURNSIDE is now, or has been in Washington recently, as reported by the Richmond papers.

Fast Day.

The observance of the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for which Friday was set apart, was more general here than we have ever seen before on a similar occasion. A sabbath-like stillness reigned, and the cessation from business was complete.

Divine service was had in the various places of public worship, and we presume addresses delivered suitable to the occasion. The attendance seemed to be about the same as is usual on Sunday. There was besides this, an absence of drunkenness or dissipation that added much to the character of the day. During the whole of the day we saw nothing that could be called an exception to the rule, and we believe that at night the streets were even more quiet.

Death of Captain Muse.

On Friday morning, Captain W. T. MUSE, commander of the Confederate iron-clad gun boat North Carolina, died in this town of typhoid fever.

Captain MUSE was a gallant and meritorious officer, a noble and high-toned gentleman. When the present war broke out he promptly resigned his position in the United States Navy and tendered his services to North Carolina, his native State, serving in the State navy until that was incorporated in the navy of the Confederate States.

Few men made more sacrifices for the cause than Captain MUSE, as his property was situated near Alexandria, and has been, almost from the first, in possession of the enemy; and none made them more cheerfully or were more devoted to the cause or more confident of its final success.

On Saturday forenoon his remains were escorted to the depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad with naval and military honors. They were there placed on board the cars to be carried to Warren county for interment.

The deceased was highly respected and esteemed here, and in bearing this feeble tribute to his memory, we are only giving a slight and inadequate expression to the feelings of all who knew him. No doubt some one better qualified, by a knowledge of the Captain's history, will pay that fuller tribute which is due to his character as a man and a patriot.

Captain MUSE was in the 52d year of his age.

MEN have been known to speak disrespectfully of the North Pole without disturbing its coolness in the least, or, so far has been ascertained, having any evil intentions of a serious character against it. Keeping this fact in view, we are inclined to the belief that a rather excited man whom we heard talk last week, really meant no harm in hastily objurgating both HOLDEN and VANCE. What he really meant was to curse this constant wrangling that some parties keep up in this State for their own aggrandisement. He was impatient of the idea that now, standing on the threshold of what all look forward to as the most bloody and most critical campaign of the war, the people of North Carolina should be set at variance, disturbed, annoyed, merely for factious purposes.

We confess to some of the feelings of the outspoken gentleman, although we do not care to use his expressions. We are heartily sick of this eternal wrangle, thus pertinaciously kept up—kept up on purpose—premeditatedly, and as we might say, with malice aforethought. There was no need for a gubernatorial struggle this year in North Carolina. The "outs," the so called, falsely-named "Destructives" were content, for peace sake, to *be* the "outs," The candidate of the self-styled "Conservatives" was and is the incumbent. The men of that party were and are the "ins," for after all the humbug that has been blown around about Governor VANCE throwing himself into the arms of the "Destructives," and so forth, and so on, we do not think that a single well-authenticated instance can be cited where any, the very least office or preferment in the gift of the State has been given to any of the latter party. Governor VANCE has not thrown himself into their arms certainly, nor can it be said that any support they may be willing to accord to him is the result of personally interested motives.

They overlook all this. They think this is no time for electioneering or political intrigues or divisions. Will any one say that it is? They know that Governor Vance is not their man, and even those who assert differently, know that he is not; but however this may be, or whatever grounds of complaint they may have, they are satisfied with Governor Vance's position and general conduct as Governor of the State; they are sick and tired of political wire-working and contention, they waive all merely personal or party causes of dissatisfaction, and they say—Let Governor Vance be re-elected, let us have no division among ourselves. *We* squabble for no State patronage. We seek no political differences and no political triumphs.

And this is or has been the feeling of the people at large. If a different feeling has been excited, if divisions have been promoted, the fault, and it is a grave one, the responsibility, and it is heavy, rests with those who have excited that feeling—have promoted those divisions.

Upon whom does this responsibility rest? Who are those who, while professing friendship for Governor VANCE, have been secretly forging the weapons of opposition, weaving the web of political intrigue, casting out the net of demagogueism to entangle the unsuspecting in its meshes?

Can there be any doubt upon the subject? Can there be more than one answer to this question? Have not Mr. HOLDEN and his friends been doing these things? Is not Mr. HOLDEN the self-nominated candidate, who, to subserve his own ambitious projects is seeking to create all this turmoil in North Carolina?

We confess that we have little patience with this trumpery. We have little time or inclination to engage in this intestine squabble. We repeat we are in the position of the irate gentleman. We feel like objurgating those who compel us to put on the long disused harness of political discussion. Why will the intrigues of a certain clique always keep the State in hot water? Some such people like hot water; it is their element. It is not ours and we do not like it.

GRANT has been very busy since his appointment as Lieut. General and assignment to the supreme direction of the Yankee armies. He has been flying from East to West, and from West to East, but his chiefest and greatest anxiety appears to be in regard to the advance upon Richmond. He will evidently have columns to move on the city from different directions. One of these columns will operate against the city from Fortress Monroe. Moving up the Peninsula between the York and James Rivers, its flanks can be protected by the gunboats, and its line of communications kept open either by land or water.

One thing that makes us question whether GRANT will attempt his advance as soon as has been generally anticipated, is the fact, as reported, that BURNSIDE'S expedition at Annapolis is far from ready. This BURNSIDE expedition, whether intended for Eastern Virginia or North Carolina is designed to co-operate with GRANT'S main advance upon Richmond, and until it is ready GRANT will hardly commence operations. He the fate of his predecessors before him, and will leave nothing to chance that he can hope to secure by precaution. He depends upon overwhelming numbers and he will bring them, if he has to wait weeks to get them ready. MCCLELLAN believed in the heaviest artillery—GRANT believes in the heaviest battalions.—GRANT is 42 years of age.

Another thing that may influence the movements of the Yankee armies is that the Republican Convention will meet in Baltimore on the 7th of June. We may rest assured that the conduct of the war will be made to turn quite as much upon political as military considerations. These considerations *may* accelerate movements, but we do not think they will. A defeat of the army of the Potomac before that time, would interfere with Lincoln's nomination. A victory under Grant would interfere still more seriously, by swelling the strength of the latter to such an extent that the pressure in his favor could not be resisted. It therefore admits of doubt whether any decisive movements or general engagements will take place before June.

Of course all this is mere speculation, and that is about all that the papers can give for the present.—That, though unprofitable, is better than engaging in the wordy wars which seem to have broken out between some of the newspapers, especially in this State and Georgia.

THE amount funded and deposited by disbursing officers at the depository in Greensboro', N. C., is $2,100,000.

"WATER, water everywhere," [for it rains all the time,] "and not a drop [of anything stronger] to drink."

Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

For the Journal.

CAMP NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 8th, 1864.

At a meeting held by the members of Co. F, 10th N. C. T., (artillery,) Sergt. W. B. Cole was called to the Chair and Sergt. John M. Cox was requested to act as Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, the following Committee were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our sentiments on the present condition of our Country: Sergt. M. Sloan, Levi Johnson, Corpl R. W. Best, Privates B. B. Hood, B. S. Parker, Robt. Howell, Jas. H. Johnson, W. A. Walsh, John Snipes, W. T. Best, J. M. Hampson. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, The time has come when it becomes every true and loyal man to express his opinion and avow his sentiments in all things that concern the dignity, honor, and welfare of the State, we, therefore, the members of Company F, 10th. Regt. N. C. T., (artillery,) in public meeting assembled, do hereby declare our opinions and sentiments as soldiers of the Confederacy. Therefore be it

Resolved, We being enlisted for the war and feeling ourselves bound by the ties of all honor, blood and relationship, do declare that we will uphold the standard of the Confederate States, whose cause we have taken up voluntarily, and do unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we do renew our enlistment until this cruel and relentless war shall have been brought to a speedy termination, and until we shall have obtained an honorable peace, and by this act do show forth our confidence in the Government in which we serve, and in this we do most sacredly pledge ourselves, our lives, our property to the service of the country.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in our chief executive officer, Jefferson Davis, while he continues in his present course, and that we do place in his keeping our lives and our property in his efforts to achieve our independence.

Resolved, That as Soldiers of the "Old North State" we do hereby express our admiration for our chief magistrate, Z. B. Vance, that in him we recognize the patriot, the soldier, the soldiers' friend, and the friend to the widow and fatherless.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Christian Advocate with a request to publish, and that a copy be forwarded to General Martin.

Sergt. W. B. COLE, Chairman.
Sergt. JOHN M. COX, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

TAYLORSVILLE, VA., April 4th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: For the benefit of those of your readers who may have friends in the Twentieth N. C. Regiment, or may be otherwise interested in its history, I write this short communication.

On the 4th of February we left our winter quarters near Orange Court House, and came to this place, which is 22 miles from Richmond, and near 100 from Orange Court House. We are occupying the winter quarters built by Gen. Pickett's division, and which they left when ordered to North Carolina a short time since.

The Twentieth has been considerably increased in numbers by recruits, returned prisoners, &c., and now makes quite a respectable appearance. The troops were never in better health. Our brigade (Johnston's) is now commanded by Col. T. M. Garrett, whom we regard as an able officer and worthy gentleman—Gen. Johnston being in command not only of his own brigade, but of all the forces in the neighborhood. There are various rumors as to where our brigade will go from here; all, however, unsatisfactory. We are at present guarding the South Ana, and other bridges near by, which require an infantry force about equal to ours. Since my last communication Rev. L. A. Bickle, of Mt. Pleasant, N. C., has been appointed chaplain of the 20th; Lt. James H. Doebler, of Co. G, has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant; Sergt. George W. Cross, of Company B, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company K, and Mr. O. L. Chesnutt, of ——— cavalry, has been elected 2nd Lieut. of Co. F. Among the officers and men of the regiment the utmost harmony and good order prevail. On the 1st inst. we had snow to the depth of several inches, something which I suppose you hardly thought of at Wilmington; with our boys it was, as usual on such occurrences, a day of fun and frolic, each officer of the regiment below the rank of Col. being compelled to run the gauntlet of as many men as chose to be present, each armed with a snow ball which were heaped in profusion about his back and ears as he ran. This I can assure you from experience, is not from choice on the part of the officers, but a stern requirement by the men for the sake of a little sport, and I sincerely hope that they may be as free in the use of minnie balls this Summer as they have been of snowballs this winter, and that before the snow of another Winter shall cover the ground, they may serve Lincoln and Holden in the same manner, viz: bring them to terms, whether they are willing or not.

Yours, &c., D. K. B.

For the Journal.

How appropriate is the following language of Vattel to the policy of the Northern Vandals, now disturbing and threatening the existence of our republic:

"Whoever agrees that robbery is a crime, and that we are not allowed to take forcible possession of our neighbor's property, will acknowledge, without any other proof, that no nation has a right to expel another people from the country they inhabit, in order to settle in it herself. Notwithstanding the extreme inequalities of climates and soils, every people ought to be contented with that which has fallen to their share. Will the conductors of nations despise a rule that constitutes all then safety in civil society? Let this sacred rule be entirely forgotten and the peasant will quit his thatched cottage to invade the palaces of the great, or the delightful possessions of the rich.—The antient Helvetians, discontented with their native soil, burned all their habitations and commenced their march in order to establish themselves, sword in hand, in the fertile plains of Southern Gaul. But they received a terrible lesson from a conquerer of superior abilities to themselves and who paid still less regard to justice. Cæsar defeated them and drove them back into their own country."

Their posterity, more wise than they, confine their views to the preservation of their lands and live contented; well directed and virtuous labor counterbalancing the sterility of the soil.

What a wise lesson history teaches in the above allusion! Ye Yankee peasants of the North, will ye not profit by it. It is a sad but noticeable fact that when these Yankee officers capture a town or city, they immediately select the finest houses and invade the luxuriant homes of the wealthiest citizens. These "*sans-Culottes*," never used to anything but a thatched Cottage at home; the toils and perils of war are nothing to the delightful pleasure of occupying the homes of the rich, whose doors they never could have darkened but as lacqueys.

"Endowment Fund for Soldiers' Orphans."

Since my last announcement the following amounts have been contributed:

Theodore A. Wilber, Charleston, South Carolina,	....	$4,500
T. S. Hanseley, Duplin County, North Carolina,	....	1,000
Dr. John Harvey, Green "	"	1,000
T. D. Meares, Brunswick "	"	1,000
Col. Jno McRae, New Hanover Co.,	"	1,000
H. A. Taylor, Nash County,	"	1,000
H. G. Williams, "	"	1,000
L. N. B. Battle, "	"	500
Mrs. Henry M. Drane, New Hanover Co.,	"	500
Thos C. McIlhenny, Brunswick County,	"	500
Wilkes Morris, New Hanover "	"	500
Alfred Martin, "	"	500
G. D. Satterfield, Person	"	500
John T. Tyne, Nash	"	500
Joel Wells, Nash	"	500
D. J. Woodward, Duplin	"	500
Gov. Vance,	"	500
Anonymous, (B. F. A.) unassigned,	....	250
James G. Burr, New Hanover Co., North Carolina	....	250
S. D. Wallace, "	"	200
N. W. Croper, Nash County,	"	200
Maj. J. C. Lamb, Martin County,	"	200
P. Prioleau, Brunswick "	"	200
Dr. T. E. Arrington, Nash "	"	100
W. S. Anderson, New Hanover County,	"	100
J. H. Chadbourn, "	"	100
Maj. L. M. Conyers, Nash	"	100
Henry M. Drane, New Hanover "	"	100
Mrs. Henning, Columbia, S. C.,	....	100
John Harrison, Sen., Nash County,	"	100
W. J. B. Harper, "	"	100
W. D. Harrison, "	"	100
J. M. Hardwick, New Hanover County,	"	100
Eli W. Hall, "	"	100
M. Katz, "	"	100
Wm. H. Lippitt, "	"	100
Wm. Larkins, "	"	100
Hon. D. K. McRae, unassigned,	....	100
Mrs. Marian Potter, New Hanover Co.,	"	100
M. Shulken, "	"	100
Townsend & North, Columbia, S. C.,	....	100
M. Witty, Guilford County.	"	100
S. B Zimmerman, unassigned,	....	100
Maj U. G. Wright, "	....	60
Geo. Arrington, Nash County,	"	50
G. & J. Alderman, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
Robt. Bryce, Columbia, S. C.,	....	50
Dorsey H. Bunn, Nash Co.,	"	50
Wm. M. Davis, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
A. T. Darby, Columbia, S. C.,	....	50
R. H. Edwards, "	"	50
Dr. Godwin, "	"	50
I. B. Grainger, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
Jas. Harrison, Nash County,	"	50
A Lady, Charleston, S. C.,	....	50
Mrs. E. H. Lord, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
Franklin Lord, "	"	50
Henry McLin, "	"	50
Mrs. Munds, Columbia, S. C.,	....	50
Horace E Nichols, "	....	50
J. H. Nethercutt, Jones County,	"	50
J. E. Pigford, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
Wm. Ricks, Nash County,	"	50
Jos. B. Russell, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
E. Stenhouse, Columbia, S. C.,	....	50
H. Shelling, "	....	50
S. Olin Talley, "	....	50
D. E. Turner, Nash County,	"	50
John Veal, Columbia, S. C.,	"	50
S. C. Wolfe, "	....	50
W. A. Walker, New Hanover Co,	"	50
Rev. G. W. Winfree, Virginia,	....	50
H. Wiswall, Jr., unassigned,	"	50
Lewis Williams, New Hanover Co.,	"	50
S. M. Walker, "	"	50
Other Donations,		$132 50
Other Donations, Columbia, S. C.,		$440 00

In addition, several smaller donations have been made. There are, also, a number of handsome subscriptions in New Hanover County which will be acknowledged hereafter. I make no announcement until bonds or cash come in for the subscriptions.

Up to April 1st, I had paid the Treasurer $197,744 43.—There are nearly $ 0,000 more in good subscriptions not yet paid.

All correspondence in regard to bonds given me must be had with Jno G. Williams, Esq., Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C., in whose hands they are placed.

If any omissions or errors occur in these announcements, the persons concerned will be good enough to address me at Raleigh, N. C.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Secretary.

Dissatisfaction in the Yankee Ranks, etc.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Register writes from Tunnel Hill, April 1, as follows:

I sent you a telegram this morning of the latest condition of affairs in our front. Accredited information from our scouts, who conversed with citizens who had visited the Yankee camps, represents that such is the discontent and dissatisfaction prevailing among the Western troops, that they have threatened to lay down their arms if General Grant does not abolish negroes from the ranks. Petitions to this effect had been sent to Grant, and speeches on this subject were being made by officers to the troops. It is said Western politicians are at work, and have written to various officers urging this policy on the Federal troops. It is apparent that the West is becoming gradually aroused on this question, and it will not be surprising if in the course of the next three months, the spark should become fanned into a threatening flame.

Not only the people of the West and North are becoming enlightened on the negro question, but all Europe; and the unprecedented barbarism with which the Yankee warfare has been waged against the negro and ourselves, has filled the world with horror, and like chickens, must gradually come home to roost in their midst.

The same correspondent adds the following:

It seems among the party that had arrived at Dalton early this morning, were several young ladies who had been invited by some of the married officers, who, not being able to obtain accommodations for them, had to give up their own quarters. After the ladies left this morning I am informed the room-mate of one of these gallant cavaliers, a distinguished officer of foreign birth, was overheard upbraiding his friend in this wise:

"You are a gallant gentlehomme, to be sure, to invite ze charmante young ladies to you miserable quarters, to see zat zey shall not see—no sham fight at all! Oh, vat chivalry, to invite young ladies to such a place,—Vat you got for ze accommodation of ze beautiful young ladies? Your dirty old blankets for ze bed, and your old broken chair for ze seat! And for ze breakfast? You give zem ze little one ration you draw for yourself of ze skeleton beef and ze corn bread! And ze table, eh? wiz out ze linen, and wiz you dirty rusty old plate, wiz no silver forks to put in zair beautiful mouth! Vat an April fool it must be to ze young ladies, to be sure!" And the old soldier broke out into a hearty laugh at the young cavalier.

HOARDED SPECIE COMING OUT.—During the past few weeks, silver and gold in large amounts and in driblets, scattered about, here and there, have made their appearance as a tender, in the transactions of merchants, great and small. Buyers have begun to find that producers have run the thing of high prices beyond the limit prescribed by the laws of supply and demand—far beyond, in many instances of that scarcest of all commodities, and first and best standard of all values—silver and gold. By feeling the markets, it has been ascertained that holders are generally willing to sell for specie, at prices considerably less than the price demanded in currency. Bacon has been bought in this city within the past few days for seventeen cents a pound in silver, which is actually a hundred per cent. less than the price demanded in currency, exchanged for specie.—Flour, we learn, is bought in various parts of the State for from $5 to $6 in gold, and from $6 to $6 50 in silver. In the domestic markets, salad was selling yesterday morning at five dollars a peck in currency, or ten cents a peck in silver! This freak of trade is truly noticeable, and shows the absurdity to which men's cupidity will lead them, while, on the other hand, it demonstrates the bad effect of the past blundering financial system of the Government. It cannot, however, be said that this preference for half price in specie to the relative total price in currency, on the part of holders, is owing especially to a want of confidence in the currency. It is apparently an anomaly. For all the seller would have to do would be to walk a square or two, step into a broker's office, and exchange his currency for just twice as much specie as he offered to take at market. It is evident that great good is obtained, be it anomalous or not.

Though these instances are comparatively rare, they are sufficiently prominent to attract notice. If the specie price is not advanced, much of the hoarded gold and silver in the country will be drawn out, the new currency will increase in value, and eventually, we hope the two media of purchase and sale will approximate equality.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Habeas Corpus.

It is not denied that Congress has the power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. They have power to suspend it in all cases. They have limited the suspension to certain specified cases. The objection taken to the effect of the bill presupposes that the President in his arrests will violate or permit to be violated by others that Constitution which he is sworn to "preserve, protect and defend."—If he does he is liable to impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate. Whether the "public safety requires" the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is a question for the Congress. If you deem it unnecessary, you can instruct your representatives to vote for its repeal. The offenders mentioned in the act deserve no sympathy, but better provisions should be made for their speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

It would be well, perhaps, for the Confederate Congress to look for the *cause* of the necessity of this act, and apply the remedy in the shape of better provision for the enforcement of the law by the civil courts, by requiring the courts to be sometimes in session and the officers to remain within their districts and discharge their duties. And it would be well for us, perhaps, to practice according to the same precept. Why is it that the laws of your State are not enforced?—The military power has not intervened. If your magistrates and sheriffs have not discharged their duties, who elected them? If your jails are insecure, who elected the members of the boards of police? If your judges have discharged persons properly arrested, as conscripts, deserters, or offenders against the laws of the State or of the Confederacy, who elected them?—If crimes have been committed and no warrant issued for the arrest of the criminal, who failed to discharge the duty to the country of giving information to the magistrate?

Let every man who is fearful that the liberties of the people and the rights of the State are in danger turn for a moment from this dim and distant prospect, and ask of his own heart, what have I done to deserve those blessings? And when the time comes for the punishment of sinners against the liberties and laws of our country, let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." The fault is at home with us. Let officers and people arouse from their lethargy and do their whole duty, and not content themselves like the Pharisees, with "paying tithes of all they possess." A brighter day is dawning upon us. The Almighty favors our cause. His arm has lately been manifested in our behalf. He has confounded the counsels of our enemies.

The last invasion of our State has aroused our people to more stubborn resistance. From one county through which the army of invasion passed, a company of ninety men over fifty years of age, have tendered their services. Let the example be followed by all, both young and old, and before the leaves fall we will "CONQUER A PEACE." Let us do the work of to-day, to-morrow will take care of itself.

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, April 8th, 1864.

United States papers of the 5th, P. M., have been received from City Point.

Buckingham, Union Candidate, has been re-elected Governor of Connecticut by eight thousand majority.

The Red River expedition has captured four thousand bales of cotton.

In the House of Representatives, on the 4th, Winter Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution declaring that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchial government, erected on the ruins of any republican government in Mexico, under the auspices of any European power. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Foreign advices of the 21st have been received, but they are unimportant. Miximillian was to start for Mexico, on the 31st. He had refused Slidell an interview.

It is intimated now that the Emperor will be strictly neutral in relation to American affairs.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton are dead.

At the election in Kansas on the 4th the polls were seized by a copperhead mob, and Mayor Anthony and many of his friends beaten. The Military refused assistance. The Copperhead ticket was elected by six hundred majority.

The Radical candidate for Mayor of St. Louis has been elected by ten thousand majority.

Carnot and Pages, both enemies to imperialism, have been elected in Paris by an overwhelming majority.

Gold in New York, on the 5th, was quoted at 168.

General Smith will command the troops in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Va., April 9th, 1864.

The Yankees fought a sham battle near Culpeper Court House Thursday. The cannonading was heard in our camps.

It is reported that two regiments of Yankee cavalry, one white and the other black, visited Winchester recently, capturing and carrying away Robt. Conrad and Philip Williams, as hostages for two members of Pierpont's government, recently captured in Morgan county. While in Winchester the white cavalry fired on the black cavalry, killing and wounding several of the latter.

A heavy rain has been falling for twelve hours, and the roads are deep in mud.

It is reported that Seigle is concentrating a large force in the Valley.

FAST DAY IN RICHMOND—EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

RICHMOND, April 9th, 1864.

Fast day was generally observed by this community. The congregations at the several churches were larger than the last on a similar occasion. At night religious services were held at the Theatre; discourse by Dr. Burrows. The Baptist Church building was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

Yesterday afternoon a Locomotive exploded on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, killing the engineer and three others.

Rumors of the landing of Yankees at Newport News are current. Nothing authentic.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, April 9, 1864.

There was another heavy rain to day. The reports of the Yankees advancing on the Peninsula are not credited at the War Department.

Baltimore papers of yesterday have been received.

Gold closed in New York on the 6th at 171.

Lincoln has dispensed with the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky on the pledge of Gov. Bramlet that the State would furnish fifteen thousand men without conscription of the black population.

Nothing from the Army of the Potomac, except accounts of incessant rains. All the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Road are in danger of being swept away by freshets.

A large forage train, sent out from Batteseville, Arkansas, was captured last week by guerrillas.

Mason's Hall and the Winthrop House, Boston, were destroyed by fire on the 6th.

Buckingham's majority in Connecticut is six thousand.

The Republicans have elected their candidates in Cincinnati and other cities and towns in Ohio.

In Milwaukie the Democrats were successful.

The currency bill has been defeated in Congress.

Garrett Davis' proposition that no negro shall become a citizen of the United States

Clay's widow, aged 83 years, is dead.

Admiral Porter's fleet captured 40,000 bales of cotton on the Red River.

An official dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, reports that the expedition to Elba and Long burned the new rebel pontoon bridge; also that a train of thirty-five wagons was captured, with 320 rebel prisoners. It engaged Dockery's rebel division, routing and driving it ten miles.

THE LATE RAINS, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11th, 1864.

The heavy rains for the past week, extending to the Blue Ridge, have caused floods in all the streams of Eastern and Central Virginia, overflowing the low lands, and seriously injuring agricultural prospects.

The James river is higher to-day, at this point, than for many years. The water is three feet deep in Cary street.

At Shockoe Creek the gas works and water works were overflowed, and it is feared the Canal is seriously damaged between Richmond and Lynchburg.

The water has risen ten inches this afternoon.

NO WAR NEWS.—The flag of truce boat remains at City Point, awaiting the Yankee prisoners to be sent back to the United States when the freshet subsides.

The soldiers are coming in slowly. Nothing yet from Mississippi or Louisiana. The total amount reported to Gen. S. Cooper is [illegible]

Exchanges resumed to Hayti by Lincoln last year [illegible] back to Virginia, near Alexandria, in a [illegible] condition. They suffered extremely during the [illegible] to which they were sent, and the [illegible] nearly perishing.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GA., April 11th, 1864.

[illegible] moving with their artillery to-day at [illegible]

Gens. Hardee and others reviewed Gen. Walker's [illegible] corps to-day.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., April 11th, 1864.

[illegible] the Typographical Union held a called meeting and resolved on an advance in their prices, from [illegible] The publishers held a meeting on Saturday [illegible] postponement of action for two weeks, [illegible] of prices and the currency. The printers [illegible] Many of the offices are closed. The proprietors [illegible] have issued the following

[illegible] NAL BANKS REPULSED AT SHREVEPORT, ETC., ETC.

RICHMOND, VA., April 12 h, 1864.

[illegible] from Mobile, says that the Surgeon [illegible] that the Union forces were [illegible] at Shreveport, La.

[illegible] Essex has been destroyed by torpedoes [illegible] the transports captured by the [illegible] to be preparing to attack Mobile.

[illegible] STATES.—THE FRIGATE MINNESOTA DAMAGED—FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 12th, 1864.

[illegible] Express of this morning learns that the [illegible] Minnesota, lying in Hampton Roads, was [illegible] one night last week.

[illegible] of the 9th inst. has been received [illegible] North State that Gen. Steele has [illegible] Helena, Arkadelphia, and is advancing [illegible] army.

[illegible] has adopted a joint resolution, proposing an [illegible] the Constitution prohibiting slavery, by a [illegible] seven to six.

[illegible] Taney has resumed his seat on the bench [illegible] Court.

[illegible] at Cumming's Point, which has been [illegible] for some time past, bursted recently.

[illegible] quotation of gold in New York on the 8th [illegible] Government price, to importers, 165.

[illegible] James River is slowly subsiding, but it is [illegible] much.

[illegible] to-night.

[illegible] DALTON CAPTURE OF A FEMALE SURGEON—THE YANKEES AGAIN WHIPPED BY GEN. [illegible]

DALTON, GEO., April 12, 1864.

Mr. W. S. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52d Ohio, [illegible] captured by our pickets and brought here [illegible] She is quite sprightly and converses fluently. [illegible] says she only wished to deliver letters to the pickets, [illegible] fearful of being arrested.

[illegible] report is confirmed by authority that Grierson attacked [illegible] Somerville on the 6th inst., and was handsomely [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Forrest is in command of the command of the fourth [illegible] which Smith held takes the 23d.

Wilmington Relief Association,
April 12, 1864.

The work ending Saturday, April 9th, the association has issued free, 175 families, consisting of 564 persons, all [illegible] with the following articles, viz:

[illegible] lbs. pork, 585 lbs. rice, 1857 lbs. flour, 1110 lbs. [illegible] [illegible] meat.

[illegible] dispensed.....$2,225 25

[illegible] during the same period have sold to 227 families, consisting of [illegible] persons of all ages the following articles at a [illegible] viz:

[illegible] 642 lbs. rice, 2315 lbs. flour, 1544 lbs. [illegible] bacon.

[illegible] sold.....$2,968 05

[illegible] Contribution from the following person is hereby acknowledged:

[illegible] Wallace.....One Hogshead Peas

JOHN McRAE, President.

[illegible] Appointments.—The World says that [illegible] Republican, in a view of recent exposure re[illegible] Dick Blisted, the custom house, and other [illegible] to a friend that there appeared to be [illegible] of appointment at Washington—Lincoln, [illegible] Chase. Mr. Lincoln appointed d——d [illegible] constitutionally a fanatic; Mr. Seward ap[illegible] d——d traitors and sometimes a man of ability; [illegible] Mr. Chase appointed d——d fools, with a sprinkling [illegible] of scoundrels. That Republican has been [illegible] from the Loyal League.

"Why is it, my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is always with the buttered side [illegible]"

"I don't know. It had an order, had it? The strongest [illegible] ever saw.

"Rub-a-dub-dub, it's some of your aunt's churning."

"Ding Sal cram it—the great lazy thing!"

"What, your aunt?"

"No, the churn! It's strong enough to churn itself."

"Well, I ate a great deal worse in the most [illegible]"

"Well, people of rank ought to eat it."

"What people of rank?"

"Butter is rank butter."

"You varlet, you! What makes you talk so smart?"

"Because the butter has taken the skin off my tongue, [illegible]"

"Well, I don't [illegible] I can't throw away the butter."

"Then you may what to do with it. Keep it to draw [illegible] You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as [illegible]"

[illegible] exaggerate; but here is a quarter to go to [illegible] buy a pound of fresh butter."

CONFEDERATE WOODEN CARDS.—There has been established lately in the city of Richmond a manufactory of metallic and wooden cards. The machines, three in number are now in full operation on Cary street, be[illegible] 15th, over Singer's sewing machine factory.

The cards turned out are equal to the best English cards we have ever seen. They are three and a quarter inches wide, by twenty in length. There are eighty-eight teeth in every square inch, and *four hundred and ninety-two inches* of wire in each card, thirty pair of which are turned out per day. It is estimated that each machine will make *seventy-five thousand* teeth in ten hours, the three working up *eleven thousand two hundred and fifty feet* of wire.

The demand for these cards is very pressing, and already the company have been applied to to enter into contracts for the delivery of a large quantity to the Confederate Government and also to the State of Virginia. The shares of stock have already risen very considerably, and seem to be still rapidly on the increase.

Peace Coming Through Bankruptcy.

The following able and instructive article from the New York *Metropolitan Record* cannot fail to arrest the attention of every thoughtful reader. It is worthy of preservation, as abounding in sound financial views, and containing a most interesting chapter in the history of finance:

Are there any sign of peace? Are there signs of humanity and reason breaking through the black clouds that hang over our country? Yes, there are signs of peace, but not humanity and reason. The authors and managers of the war were lost to those virtues long before the war began. Peace, when it comes, will come in spite of them. They will fight against it, plot against it, and abandon the field of blood only when forced by inexorable necessity. As long as it is possible for the war to last, the party in power will hold to it, from motives of temporary self-defiance, as well as of avarice and revenge. The day of peace ends the theatre of their malice and plunder. Peace is to them what war is to the country—ruin; what the day of judgment is to the sinner, a final settlement of the whole course of crime. Like the cornered highwayman, they will give up only through exhaustion. That point cannot be far off. They cannot get on much further without an amount of money it will be impossible to raise by the system of fraud and deception, which appears to be the only means comprehended by the administration. In the sums required for the prolonged prosecution of the war, real money does not exist within the reach of the United States; and printed or counterfeit money is rapidly approaching a crisis where it must burst like a bubble, leaving nothing but its own froth behind it. Already the wily Secretary trembles for its fate. His printing presses are not worn out. It is easy enough to strike off a hundred thousand millions of printed money; but the entangled Secretary begins at last to comprehend that the faster he prints, the swifter he hurries on the inevitable hour when a ship load of these promises to pay will not be worth the price of a single soldier's uniform.

He begins to understand that his paper balloon is in danger of collapsing at any moment. To-day the debt is beyond the reach of the real money. Even the New York Tribune, of a late issue, was forced to confess that the people begin to fear that repudiation is only a question of time. The New York Times, moved by a spirit of intelligence and candor quite unaccountable, warned the administration that it must not hope to mortgage the property of the people to the Government, without final repudiation of the whole debt—Even those blind organs can see that the popular confidence begins to falter. It staggers. It must fall, unless the swelling tide of debt is immediately checked. If, with all the unlimited resources which the banks, the capitalists and the people, so blindly committed to the use of the administration, it is still unable to meet its obligations, what will be its fate when these props give way—as they are sure to do, either from exhaustion or lack of confidence? Incompetency and dishonesty in the management of public funds have run the ship of State almost ashore. An army of plunderers has assailed the treasury ten times more to be dreaded than all the armed hosts of secession.—The wives and daughters of Government officials and contractors are bespangled with diamonds, while the wives and daughters of our soldiers are freezing or starving in unpitied, in 'helpless neglect.' It is said that defalcations and theft of Republican officials amount to over a thousand million annually!

While this is going on, the Secretary of the Treasury, poor wretch, sits there, plunged up to his chin in a sea of treasury warrants. Whichever way he turns is a boundless prairie of unpaid demands. To all he says, in the language of the poor man in the Testament 'silver and gold have I none.' The clatter of the printing presses reminds him that every hour he will have less. Like a man in Maelstrom, he finds himself swept on by the devouring eddies until he is beyond the reach of help or the hope of mercy. He struggles! He cries for help! He throws up his hands in agony! In vain! Nothing can save him from the mighty gulf of waters. Under the direction of such captains as Lincoln and Chase, the ship of State is whirling round in the outer current of a financial Maelstrom. Nothing can save it. You may cry "traitor" at every man who tells the truth about the matter, but such cries will not check the speed at which the Administration drives on into bankruptcy. Let it drive on, since its deluded supporters will not be satisfied until the crash comes. And when it comes the war must end—and disastrously, disgracefully, to those who have conducted it; but happily to the nation, since we can have peace on no lighter terms. As it is certain that there can be no step taken to save or reconstruct the Union, until there is an end of fighting, the people will welcome any ordeal, however severe, that brings about the beneficent result.—Reckless and shallow men will rave at the mention of the word repudiation. But their profanity does not mend the matter—loss not close the door of even their stolid intellect against the conviction that it is inevitable. The sum is a simple one. The interest on the present debt is $1,400,000,000, fourteen hundred millions of dollars every ten years. The annual export of agricultural productions of the North, for the ten years ending in 1863, amounted to only $63,817,379. Hereafter the surplus wealth of the North will fall, for a great many years, far below the above figures, because a million of men who have been producers of wealth, have been drawn off into the army, where they have not only ceased to be producers, but have become non-producing consummers, and destroyers of wealth already accumulated. If all the surplus productions of the North and West are hereafter given up to the Government, they will pay only a fraction of the bare interest on the war debt. That is, if all the farmers, producers and laborers give up to the Government every dollar of their earnings, except what barely supports life, they can only succeed in paying a fraction of the interest on the Republican debt. What must become of the principal where the payment of the interest is beyond the possible reach of the people? Is there any escape, except through the door by which our continental debt was rolled off from the shoulders of the people?

Repudiation, therefore, is not a question of right or wrong, but of necessity. All must agree that repudiation is a very bad thing, but this general condemnation does not remove its inevitability. Death is an unwelcome visitor to all, but all must, nevertheless, submit to it. The wretch who should advise men, in their lives, to ignore the fact that they must die, has a mate in the fool who would prevent men from discussing this question, so vital to a nation's life.

Moran, in his (in most respects) excellent work on money, says: "Government paper money cannot, successfully, for any length of time, perform the functions of money, because it is invariably issued as a financial resource in moments of emergency, generally when war is ruthlessly destroying both life and property. Government paper money, instead of representing existing results of labor, ready to redeem the paper money on demand of the holders, only represents property and lives already consumed or destroyed, and labor unproductively employed. How can such paper issues long perform the functions of money, when metallic money cannot perform them, unless constantly redeemed with unusual results of labor and with useful services? Money cannot be redeemed with useful results of labor, unless these have been produced, economized, and thus exist for those who desire them in exchange for money."

Our own continental money, based upon the credit of the government of the United States, is a luminous example of the fate of such money. We have only to cast our eyes backwards eighty years to get a vision of the path we are traveling now. As the Continental Congress increased its paper issues, the price of everything went up, or, more properly speaking, the value of the government paper went down. At first, this result was foolishly charged to speculators in silver and gold, just as similar foolish people charge now. All such were denounced as enemies of their country. In such cases the stores of merchants were broken open, and their goods sold at limited prices by committees appointed by the people. As early as 1776, Congress resolved that "whoever should refuse to receive in payment continental bills should be declared an enemy of his country." That is, all who did not succeed in making the Government's mere promise to pay equal to gold and silver, were to be outlawed. The penalties inflicted, at different times, to keep up the credit of Government paper were most disgraceful to all concerned in them—ruining many thousands of innocent people, while they could bring no relief to the pressing necessities of the Government. Never was cause more just than our revolution. Never was a debt more honestly contracted. But it had to be repudiated, because it was beyond the reach of all money at the command of the country, and it is not in the power of man to make mere paper promise of government long pass for money. It was inevitable that the continental money should sink in value in proportion to the increase of its issue. The first issue was made in 1775. The depreciation began in three years afterwards, and went on, as follows:

March, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $1 75 in paper.

September, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $16 in paper.

March, 1779, $1 in coin was worth $16 in paper.

September, 1779, $1 in coin was worth $18 in paper.

March, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $40 in paper.

December, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $100 in paper.

May, 1781, $1 in coin was worth $500 in paper.

Not long after these days the holders of Government money paid $20,000 for a ham, and $10,000 for half a pound of tea.

Nobody could complain that the debt was not fairly contracted. But failure and repudiation were none the less inevitable. But who, let us ask, when the people come to their senses, will respect the debt which this Administration will leave upon the country? To be sure they will be told that the debt must be honestly paid. But who can promise that the people will not take it into their heads to ask if it was honestly contracted? If one half is due to the partisan official plunder, and the other half to expenditures recklessly or unconstitutionally incurred, who dare affirm that the people will not, in some moment of desperate impatience under the crushing load, throw the whole burden from their shoulders? The fool or the fanatic may shut his eyes and say all is right, but the wise and the prudent man will calmly question history and the passions of men, and endeavor by the past, to form a judgment of the future.

These will be great and absorbing questions pretty soon:

How much of this debt was stolen from the treasury by the party who saddled us with it?

Is it a Constitutional expenditure of the people's money to buy negroes from the border States, and let them lose to compete with us in all the labor markets of our country?

Is it constitutional to take our money to send squads of negro-kissing men and women from Yankeedom to teach antiquated darkeys in the Carolinas how to read the New England primer?

Is it constitutional to spend the peoples money in annually transporting a partisan portion of the army to and from the battle field, to control the Northern elections?

The partisan knave will profess to sniff "treason" in these questions; but the wise man and patriot will regard them as being likely to some day influence the minds and actions of the people. Those who blindly throw themselves on the national faith and the point of honor, for the burdening labor with enormous unbearable contributions, and transmitting that burden unquestioned to posterity, are neither patriots nor statesmen. The working classes, who cannot be held, either in their own persons or those of their ancestors, to be in any degree responsible for this reckless, unnecessary and unconstitutional expenditure, and to be charged in perpetuity with a burden not to be levied on any property presumed to have been benefited or protected by that expenditure, but on their muscles, brains and sinews, generation after generation.

The theory of the Administration is that the entire property and industry of the nation are mortgaged for the redemption of its paper promises to pay. It seems to be obvious of the fact that all this property is in the hands of individuals, or depends upon the result of individual enterprise. Behind all this sits the individual will, on which depends entirely the question of the redemption of Mr. Lincoln's paper promises to pay.—We have seen that the whole surplus income of the country will fall a good way short of paying even the interest on the debt, and we must sink interest and principal together, at no distant day, unless a change speedily comes over the dream of the Administration. That change is not to be hoped for. As well look for life in the dead as to expect wisdom in the Administration. Must the country then, abandon the last hope of escape from financial ruin? It seems inevitable. But there is a redeemable star shining in this night of a finance. The day that breaks the paper bubble of the Administration, will also stop the useless, the horrible shedding of blood of our countrymen! The moon sheds its bright beams upon the gloomy vault of the graveyard—so the star of peace shines above the dark gulf of bankruptcy.

Irish Emigration to the United States.

[From the Cork Examiner, March 9.]

On Thursday the Inman steamer, the City of Baltimore, Captain Mirehouse, arrived in the harbor at an early hour. The Baltimore, on this occasion, was employed as an extra boat, in addition to the ordinary weekly sailing. She brought from Liverpool four hundred passengers, and took in here something over one hundred, leaving for Thursday's steamer no less than four hundred more, of whom it is probable not more than half will be able to find room. The Cunard extra steamer, which sails this week, will not only carry out a full complement, but booking for it was stopped ten days ago. The emigrants now leaving are of a class that one cannot help regretting. We defy even the fiercest doctrinaire to stand upon the deck of one of these departing vessels and say that the absence of the people he sees there can, by any possibility, be a source of benefit. They comprise all ages, but in very different proportions. The young and the old are to be seen—the hoary father, the tottering mother, the feeble child, have their place. But the bulk is composed of the adolescent, or those in the prime of life. Stalwart young men, full of health and vigor; young women, the gaudy bad taste of whose attire cannot conceal that they have the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been remarkable. Among them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired.

[From the Sligo Champion, March 9.]

Last week a large number of well dressed, healthy looking young men and women passed through the town, on their way to Queenstown, and some to Derry, the steamers sailing from these ports appearing to be in high favor with the emigrants. We learn from our correspondent that an unprecedentedly large number of emigrants have this week left the neighborhood of Ballina, Swinford, Sooey and Ballymote, to take shipping for America.

[From the Tyrawley Herald, March 9.]

Scarcely at any season have we in years past seen the exodus so considerable as it is now, when the month of March has only just been entered on. It is no unusual thing, on any day of the week, in Ballina, to count nineteen emigrants between old and young, upon one of Bianconi's long cars, and this three times in the day, and at the same time to see the long van of a private car owner, with smaller cars, and carts more numerous still, filled, all of them, by the same class, proceeding to Sligo, *en route* to Liverpool and America. We are informed that no less than one hundred and twenty-one persons from a single parish within five miles of this town are preparing and intend setting off in company for America. And this is no isolated case. The entire country would seem to be on the *qui vive*, and to be determined to know no quiet and happiness till it shall be enjoyed in the midst of new associations and new labors in the New World. At the present rate of progress outwards, Erris will soon be depopulated, and many parts of Tyrawley will be in no better plight.

[From the Tralee Chronicle, March 9.]

A gentleman whose position affords peculiar facilities for observations regarding the movements of the peasantry, has assured us that their excitement respecting emigration exceeds all belief. Not a farmer who does not seriously consider the advantage of leaving land and home; not a laborer who does not long for the means which shall enable him to fly from this miserable land. He instances one case of this sort, and it merely indicates the process which is going on throughout the country, and which promises to leave Kerry a waste, if some means shall not be taken to remove the causes which excite to this lamentable depopulation. Church Hill is a hamlet situate a few miles from Tralee. It is not worse circumstanced, either as to proprietorship or otherwise, than others in the county, but from this small hamlet twenty-five emigrants left for America on Monday last. This, we believe, was fully half the population, and much more than half the able-bodied inhabitants of Church Hill.

Suspicious Movements of Secession Refugees—Importatoin of Arms into Canada.

(From the Detroit Advertiser, March 3.)

The number of secession refugees from the North and the South, now in Canada, is several thousand, who when consolidated and organized, would constitute a very effective fighting force, were it not that the scarcity of arms in Canada forms a serious obstacle to their proper equipping. The exportation of arms from the United States is prohibited by the existing military regulations, and accordingly a wholesale system of smuggling is carried on, by which small arms are carried into Canada. The common method of avoiding the vigilance of the officers on both sides of the river, is by concealing a large number of arms in a herring box with several layers of herrings. As there is no duty on these fish, and a perceptable perfume generally indicates its presence, an apparent laboring man, with a herring box, freighted with fish and weapons, easily crosses without molestation. Many revolvers are bought for this purpose of returned soldiers, and eventually find their way into the hands of those, who were and are the deadliest enemies of their original owners. An occasional musket, or gun is conveyed across by some one, claiming merely to be on a brief hunting trip for pleasure. The repairing and refitting of these fire arms is done at a little smithy near the Hirons house. These weapons are thus distributed among trusty men, and they go on in squads to the East—few at a time, so as not to attract attention. By various routes and means they cross over into the States, generally choosing some spot on the Eastern frontier, where a less vigilant watch is kept than in this section. Once in our boundary lines they quietly rendezvous at different stations in Southern Illinois and Indiana, where associations are now and have been forming to co-operate with them.

The design of these movements is in the ensuing spring to open a "fire in the rear," by raising the standard of armed disaffection in those sections, and thus distracting the attention and dividing the strength of our armies in the front. In fact advices from that section already report the commencement of guerilla hostilities by outlaws and desperadoes. On Monday last a squad of Federal soldiers were fired upon while quietly passing along the streets of Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, by a party of ruffians concealed in an old stable. The soldiers charged upon the building, and lost one of their number. His murderer, however, was shot in thirteen different places, and the whole gang arrested. They were found to number fifty, and evidently expected a serious disturbance. This is undoubtedly but the commencement of a series of similar affairs in that section, which the Government will be called upon to crush with an iron heel.

The authorities have recently been placed in possession of all the facts narrated below, and measures have been taken to nip the evil in the bud. For example: a squad of five men, under an individual named Ostride, one of the leaders in this scheme, left Windsor on Monday last for the East, for the purposes stated above.—This fact becoming known to the United States detectives in Canada, information was dispatched which resulted in the summary arrest of the gang on Tuesday, immediately on their arrival on the American side at Niagara Falls. One man subsequently made his escape, but the rest are still confined there, awaiting an investigation into their business and destination. We do not state these facts to alarm, but solely to inform the public of threatening perils and place them on their guard against impending dangers.

"Up to the present time we have something over 50,000 colored troops in the field fighting the betrayers of our land.—*Northern paper.*

In what "field" are these gallant thousands "fighting the betrayers of our land?" At Chattanooga and Chickamauga, at Knoxville, at Vicksburg, on the battle plains of Virginia, at Gettysburg, is this "field" to be found? Gen. Wilde lately went down into North Carolina, where the people are most loyal, and, at the head of a body of negro troops, burned, plundered and ravaged, without fear or aught worse than the curses of the feeble women whose homes they desolated. Is this the "field" referred to, or was it located at Millikin's Bend, where the opportune arrival of an Iowa regiment only saved the negro garrison from dying from exhaustion, indeed by the frantic race they were making for life and the will to get away from rebel bayonets?

Is the "field" at Fort Jackson, where the dusky recruits illustrated their new found liberty by the massacre of their officers? or was it Port Hudson, where, at best, we have contradictory evidence as to the gallantry of the negroes?

We want information. We want to know where that "field" is where those gallant 50 000 are "fighting the betrayers of our land."—*Chicago Times.*

The old trick of catching birds by putting salt on their tails, probably suggested the following:

The Legislature of Virginia passed a law furnishing salt at a low price to all citizens. It is now determined and promulgated by the Conscript Fathers, that persons claiming exemption as Marylanders and as subjects of European powers, shall declare on oath whether they have purchased, at any time, this salt, for that is an evidence of citizenship.

THE BRITISH AND THE FEDERALS.—Lord Cornwallis, during the revolutionary war, issued orders denouncing in the most emphatic and indignant terms the burning of houses and destruction of private property by some of his straggling soldiers, and consigning them to the severest punishments. So energetic was his determination to repress these outrages that he halted his army on a march a whole day in order to inflict upon the offenders the death they deserved. Tarleton, whose name became notorious in the Revolution for savage ferocity was not less active in visiting with extreme retribution such crimes against humanity. The soldiers were halted in long lines, and the inhabitants who complained of outrages were invited to pass along the lines and identify the villians against whom they complained.—When this was done the offenders were taken out, and instead of being screened from justice, or their escape connived at, were instantly hung to the nearest tree.

Contrast this conduct of the British in the Revolution with that of the mildest of the Yankee Generals in this war! No comment is necessary to show the total barbarity and depravity of the Abolition hordes with whom we are dealing. Let us hope that their day is coming, and that the retribution of three years of such war as they have carried on against this country is not far distant.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC GENERALS.—Some eminent commanders have not been scholars. But the three greatest generals the world has ever produced—Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon—were all men of letters. The first an annotator on Homer, the second a classical author, the third a philosopher, if he had not been an emperor. "Do you think," said Napoleon I, "if I had not been general-in chief, and the instrument of fate to a mighty nation, that I would have accepted place and dependence? No! I would have thrown myself into the study of exact sciences; my path would have been that of Galileo and Newton; and, since I have always succeeded in my great enterprises, I should have highly distinguished myself also in my scientific labors. I should have left the memory of beautiful discoveries."

"Why does gold glitter upon the most prominent part of your cathedral?" asked some fellow of one of the canons of St. Paul's. "Why," replied the divine, with much simplicity, "because it's the highest object of the church."

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—Since the siege of Charleston commenced, the Federals have thrown 30,000 shells into and at Fort Sumter, 8,000 at the city, and some 70,000 at Wagner and Gregg, making over 100,000 shells, mostly 11 and 15 inch, 300, 200 and 100 pound Parrotts—a number that has no parallel in any siege in history. Averaging the weight of the shells at 150 pounds each, although they will come nearer 180 pounds, the aggregate would be 15,000,000 pounds of iron hurled against this devoted nest of rebellion and its defences.—*Petersburg Express.*

EARNINGS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The Herald has been a very fortunate ship, and while others and faster ones have been caught on their first and second trip, has succeeded in eluding the Northern cruisers for upwards of a year and a half. Her owners can well afford to lose her now. Her earnings have been enormous, as may be gathered from the following specimen, relating only to her voyage outward from the South. The Herald has made eighteen runs, and has brought out on average 800 bales of cotton each run, making in all 14,400 bales. Allow a margin so as to bring the figures within bounds of a certainty, and call these 12,500 bales; put them on a very moderate computation at £50 a bale all round, and it appears the Herald has been successful in bringing into the market no less than £600,000 or $3,000,000 worth of cotton during the last eighteen months, or if we take the full number as given above, £720,000 or $3,600,000.

Bermuda Advocate.

FOUR NEW STEEL BLOCKADE RUNNERS AT LIVERPOOL.—Four new paddle steamers, built of steel and of great speed, are about ready to leave Liverpool, to engage in running the blockade. They are named the Badger, Let Her B, and Let Her Rip, and were built for the service. Another report says that these vessels were to have a trial of speed in a race to the Isle of Man on the 26th of March. The London Post says:

Five hundred thousand bales of cotton are stated to be now in the hands of the Confederate Government, while two hundred thousand would suffice to pay off the whole loan. A large amount of bonds have already been delivered and cotton received in exchange, according to agreement. There is, apparently, increased facility for running the blockade, and the difference between the delivered price of cotton in the southern ports and that obtained for it in Liverpool may stimulate the purchase of bonds; indeed, the principal buying for the last week has been on Liverpool account. There are also, as we have before stated, other negotiations in progress, to which we shall probably before long have again to refer."

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS, 1863, 1864.

[No. 1]

An Act to amend so much of section eleven of the Tax Law as requires one-tenth of the sweet potatoes produced this year to be paid to the Government.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of section eleven of "An Act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as requires farmers and planters to pay one tenth of the sweet potatoes produced in the present year to the Confederate Government, be so amended as to authorize the producers of sweet potatoes, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to make commutation by payment of the money value of the tithe thereof, instead of payment in kind, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners under the impresement act.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 2]

An Act authorizing the tax in kind on bacon to be commuted by collection of salt pork as an equivalent.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That Assistant Quartermasters and other agents engaged in the collect on of tax in kind may be authorised, under orders and regulations made by the Secretary of War, to demand and receive, in commutation for the tax in kind on bacon, an equivalent therefor in salt pork.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 3.]

An Act to prevent the enlistment or enrolment of substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

Approved, Dec. 28, 1863.

[No. 4.]

Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That in lieu of the compensation now allowed by law to the public printer, he shall receive, until otherwise provided, for all printing ordered by either House of Congress, such compensation as the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses may determine to be equitable.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 5]

An Act to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 6]

An Act providing for filling vacancies of Delegates to Congress in certain Indian nations.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, by any cause, a vacancy shall occur in the representation of any Indian nation entitled to a delegate in the Confederate Congress, the same shall be filled by special election, after thirty days' notice of said election, to be held and conducted according to the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide certain regulations for holding elections for delegates to the Congress of the Confederate States in certain Indian nations," approved May 1, 1863; said notice to be given by the Governor or principal chief of such nation according to the usual mode of giving notices by such nation or nations.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Jan. 5, 1864.

[No. 7.]

An Act to continue in force an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of certain persons therein named," approved May the first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which, by its own limitation, would expire on the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved January 6, 1864.

[No. 8]

An Act to authorize the appointment of a Third Auditor of the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, who shall be styled the Third Auditor, and who shall be charged with all the duties connected with the Postoffice Department which the First Auditor is now required to perform, who shall receive for his services a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Approved January 8, 1864

[No. 9]

Joint Resolutions of Thanks to General Robt. E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Whereas, The campaigns of the brave and gallant armies covering the capital of the Confederate States during the two successive years of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, under the leadership and command of General Robert E. Lee, have been crowned with glorious results, defeating greatly superior forces massed by the enemy for the conquest of these States, repelling the invaders with immense losses, and twice transferring the battle fields from our own country to that of the enemy: And, whereas, the masterly and glorious achievements, rendering forever memorable the fields of the "Seven Days of Great Battles," which raised the siege of Richmond, as well as those of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro', Sharsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredersburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville, command the admiration and gratitude of our country: And, whereas, these and other illustrious services rendered by this able commander since the commencement of our war of independence, have especially endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen, and have imposed on Congress the grateful duty of giving expression to their feelings: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies under his command, for the great and signal victories they have won over the vast hosts of the enemy, and for the inestimable services they have rendered in defence of the liberty and independence of our country.

Resolved that the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers herein designated.

Approved January 8, 1864.

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FOR 3 or 4 Gentlemen can be had by applying to
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PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, the surving partner of the late firm of CRAFT & KING, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said firm to present them to him for payment, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment immediately so that the affairs of the firm may be settled at once.

The partnership heretofore existing having been dissolved by the death of Thomas C. Craft, the undersigned will continue the business of merchandizing at the old stand, in his own name.
A. J. KING.
April 4th, 1864. 176 3t—28 3t

ENROLLING OFFICE,
4th CONG. DISTRICT N. C.,
Wilmington, April 6th, 1864.

IN COMPLIANCE with paragraph IV, Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled and ordered to appear at the following named times and places, *all* white male persons between the ages of 17 and 50, for final enrollment and examination.

New Hanover county, 22d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 25th, 26th, 27th.

New Hanover County, 23d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 28th, 29th.

Columbus county, 57th Regiment, at Whiteville, May 2d, 3d.

Richmond county, 61st Regiment, at Rockingham, May 6th, 7th.

Richmond county, 60th Regiment, at Laurinburg, May 9th, 10th.

Robeson county, 58th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 11th, 12th.

Robeson county, 59th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 13th, 14th.

Bladen county, 55th Regiment, at Elizabethtown, May 17th, 18th, 19th.

Cumberland county, 53d Regiment, Fayetteville, May 23d, 24th, 25th.

Cumberland county, 54th Regiment, Fayetteville, May 26th, 27th, 28th.

Harnett county, 56d Regiment, at Summerville, May 31st and June 1st, 2d.

Brunswick county, 56th Regiment, at Smithville, June 9th, 10th.

II. Persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 will be enrolled on the same roll, and distinct from those between 18 and 45.

III. All persons in the Counties of Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, who have received *permanent* certificates of exemption from the Medical Examining Board, since March 14th, 1864, will not be required to report.

IV. Militia Officers and Magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 in the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, will not be required to report.

V. In Harnett county, *every white male* person between the ages of 17 and 50 will be required to report.

VI. In compliance with Circular No. 12, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard will cause to be enrolled in their respective Counties, *all male free persons of color*, between the ages of 18 and 50, and have them to appear before the Medical Examining Board and District Enrolling Officer, at the time and places above stated for enrolment and examination.

A. LANDIS, JR.,
Captain and Enrolling Officer.
4th Con. District N. C. T.
April 11th, 1864. 181-2w&29-2w
Fayetteville Observer copy 2 weeks.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by Kedar Bryan, Esq., Sergt. JAMES B. WOOTEN, Company D, 67th Regiment, N. C. T., to Miss MARGARET A. GRADY, youngest daughter of A. O. Grady, Esq.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

In this town, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Moran, Mr. S. J. DONNELLY, of the District of Charleston, S. C., to Miss HETTIE A. LEGWIN, of Wilmington, N. C.

Charleston Courier please copy.

In this town, on Thursday evening, April 7th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Corcoran, Mr. JOHN L. WELCH, to Miss NORA LANE, all of this place.

In this town, on the 7th inst., at Orange Street Baptist Church, by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. ROBT. M. RICKETTS, of Guilford, (formerly of Brooklyn, L. I.,) to Miss JOSIE B. MAY, of this place.

In Duplin County, on the 7th inst., by Kedar Bryan, Esq., Mr. JAMES B. WOOTEN, of Lenoir County, to Miss MARGARET A. GRADY, of Duplin County.

In the M. E. Church, at Magnolia, March 30th, by Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Lieut. R. M. MIDDLETON, to Miss VIRGINIA HERING, all of Duplin County, N. C.

The North Carolina Christian Advocate will please copy.

DIED.

In this place, at 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst., Commander WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN MUSE, C. S. Navy, in the 53d year of his age.

In the death of this estim

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD, as the new Confederate Danville connection is called, will be of vital importance in the event of the lower route *via* Wilmington and Weldon being seized, but it is only in that event that it can be so, from the fact that although it will furnish a double line between Richmond and Kingsville it will there unite with a *single line* through South Carolina. Perhaps, however, the pressure on the roads might be lightened by bringing all the freight and produce from Eastern and South Eastern Georgia, and Eastern Alabama by way of Savannah, Charleston and Florence to Wilmington, and thence *via* Weldon and Petersburg to Virginia, while all other freight from Georgia and points South would come by way of Augusta to Columbia, and so by the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, the N. C. Railroad and the Danville connection and Richmond and Danville Railroad to Richmond. There is less than ten miles of the Piedmont road to be finished.

Scandinavia.

The united Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway occupy the Peninsula known as Scandinavia, but the Danes, although their seat is on the South side of the Straits by which the Baltic opens into the Atlantic ocean, belong equally to the Scandinavian race. These three nations of Danes, Swedes and Norwegians have much more in common with each other than they have in common with their German neighbors on the South, or their Slavonic Russian neighbors on the East.—Theirs is the genuine race of the "Northmen," so celebrated in the earlier history of mid eval Europe. The three Crowns of Denmark, Sweden and Norway were united from 1397 till 1521, when, owing to the tyranny of the Danes, then the dominant Scandinavian people, the Swedes were impelled to throw off the yoke, which they did under the lead of the celebrated GUSTAVUS VASA. Norway has at different times occupied a position of separate nationality, or has been united with Denmark or Sweden. The fact is, these active, enterprising, sea-faring peoples, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, have much of past history in common and more of present interest, since they are all likely to be subjected in turn to the pressure of powerful, ambitious and unscrupulous neighbors. Sweden has had Finland torn from her by Russia, Denmark is threatened with dismemberment by Germany. Norway, with a free constitution, wise laws, and a happy and contented people, could hardly hope to preserve her nationality were it not that the liberties of either Sweden, with which she is united or Denmark, with which until the beginning of this century, she had been united should be subverted and their nationality destroyed by foreign power.

The population of the three Scandinavian Kingdoms, exclusive of Germans in Holstein, may be put down at

Denmark	2 000 000
Sweden	4 000 000
Norway	1 500,000
	7,500 000

ARMY.	Standing	Reserve.	Total
Denmark	25 000	50 000	75 000
Sweden	48 700	93 300	142 000
Norway	25 000	40 000	65,000
	98,700	173,300	280,000

NAVY.	Vessels	Guns.
Denmark	130	1,000
Sweden	54	....
Norway	21	....
Total	205	....

The Swedish Navy is manned by 8 000 seamen and has 256 gunboats, or it did in 1854. What the character of these vessels was we do not know. The Norwegians had also a fair number of gunboats. We presume a great change has taken place in these, as well as other navies, within the last few years. There are probably twenty thousand seamen on board the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian navies, and these Baltic sailors are not to be surpassed.

NAVY.

Denmark	$ 7,500,000
Sweden	5,029,582
Norway	3,200,000
	$ 6,729,582

Here we have a really large and generous people with a joint population of 7,500,000, a military force available in case of emergency of two hundred and eighty or three hundred thousand, a navy probably numbering by this time three hundred ships of war, besides gunboats, and carrying over twenty thousand men, with a revenue of $16,729,582, easily doubled or trebled, a debt nearly nominal, all the elements and materials for shipbuilding, the most extensive forms and machinery, together with active and growing commerce. These, if united, would soon grow to be a powerful, self-sustaining nationality. Such a nationality, however, would not suit Russia, Austria, Prussia, or even England, hence the Convention held in 1852 to settle the succession to the crown of Denmark in the event then deemed certain that the then reigning King should die without direct heirs. It is believed that this Convention was held in London, and participated in by Austria, Prussia, and Russia as much by way of precaution against a projected union between Denmark, Sweden and Norway, as anything else. After the last war the Danes openly canvassed the policy of proclaiming the King of Sweden as their King on the decease of the then reigning sovereign.—This it was which made the allied despots at London so anxious to guarantee the integrity of the Danish dominions, which they now assail. Russia feared to have too strong a neighbor between her and the Straits of the Baltic. Germany, aiming at the possession of Keil, and aching to secure a navy, wished to guard against the consolidation of the naval power of the Scandinavian nations, which would have interposed an insuperable barrier to the realization of her naval aspirations.

For a time indeed, the dream of Scandinavian unity is at an end. An obscure Duke of Holstein Glucksburg has been made King of Denmark, and his daughter has married the heir to the English crown. The English nation may be lowered and the Danish people may be betrayed, but some sort of a crown will be saved for the royal father-in-law, who must be kept at Copenhagen to the exclusion of the able, enlightened, but upstart race of Bernadotte, who reign on the other side of the straits.

It is worthy of note that even Denmark, the most Southern of the three Kingdoms referred to, lies in the same latitude with Labrador, and that while Denmark enjoys a tolerable climate, and has much fertile land, Labrador is a most wholly barren and uninhabited by reason of its rigorous climate. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is in North latitude 55 degrees 40 minutes; Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in 59 deg. 20 minutes; Christiania, the capital of Norway, in 59 deg. 51 minutes, while on this continent are wholly uninhabitable. This difference in the isothermal line, or line of equal mean temperature, is attributed to the Gulf Stream, which is felt on the North Western coasts of Europe, and is not felt in corresponding latitudes on the North Eastern coasts of the American continent.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER says that Commander WM. L. MAURY, of the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, arrived in the *Advance* on Friday, the first instant.—Commander MAURY returns for a brief visit to his family, after an absence of sixteen months. He says that Yankee commerce is very much diminished. Their vessels have, very many of them, been transferred to other governments, and sail under other colors than the flag of the United States.

We fear that this diminution is more apparent than real. The transfers are merely formal, and many a genuine Yankee ship, belonging to Yankee owners, sails under a foreign register. This is done to escape such people as SEMMES, MAURY and MAFFITT. It may take a little hard swearing, but that seems to make little difference.

THERE is dissatisfaction in the West with LINCOLN'S draft. We hear of resistance in Illinois and Indiana, and then we hear that the resistance has ceased and the difficulties been overcome.

We could sincerely hope that these things might grow into something, but have little confidence in their doing so. The *emeutes* that we have read about so far are not encouraging. Those at their head are deficient in back bone, and those composing the rank and file of their followers are equally so. We cannot see that these things, examined coolly, are much more formidable than many movements of deserters and skulkers in this and other States South. These things at the West may eventually grow into something, but as yet they are nothing, and it would be simply folly to make a fuss over them, or pretend to look for any tangible benefit to our cause as likely to arise out of them.—Let us look at things as they are.

Safe.

We may fairly rest in the assurance that Wilmington is safe from the Yankees for some time to come.—Not the most brazenly, audacious Yankee that ever followed DAHLGREN "or any other man" would dare to occupy Wilmington, even if it were undefended. Just let him enter during the hour of morning market, and take one look and he would immediately clap his hands across his abdomen, and go his way in mortal dread of starvation. It would be a grand strategic move to get the Yankees in here, where they would soon be either starved to death or the Yankee exchequer would be bankrupted in the effort to buy them provisions.

Why the Yankees let us alone so persistently, is explained.

England.

It seems to be generally conceded, and is taken for granted by the last London *Index* which has reached us, that the DERBY party—the moderate tories or conservatives—are at present in the ascendant in England, and that the present Whig Administration is only kept in power by the personal popularity of Lord PALMERSTON, and the reluctance of any party to undertake the conduct of the Government in case he should be turned out. That the Whig party is doomed to be turned out and that the occurrence of this event is simply a matter of time seems to be equally assumed.—Should this event come to pass, as is predicted, then we will have a chance to see whether another foreign Secretary will treat us with a greater degree of fairness than Earl RUSSELL has shown. Our private opinion is that we will find the difference between RUSSELL and his successor to be about the same as between tweedledum and tweedle-dee, or between six and half a dozen.

Music.

GOD SAVE THE SOUTHERN LAND. *Words and Music adapted from an English Ballad, by Chaplain Cameron, C. S. A. Respectfully dedicated to the soldier's friend, Mrs. T. Peterkin. To be sold for the benefit of soldiers and needy families.*

The above is the title page of a piece of music, laid on our table by Mr. WHITAKER, who has it for sale for the object indicated by its title, that is, the benefit of soldiers and needy families. It is very neatly gotten up by GEORGE DENN & Co., of Richmond, and is copy-righted by Rev. S. F. CAMERON. A very large number of copies has been left with Mr. WHITAKER. The music is said to be sweet and simple.

FORREST is supposed to have destroyed nearly twenty millions worth of Federal stores at Paducah.

THE DESOLATION IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who has been on a tour in Tennessee of an extensive and somewhat dangerous character, on his return to Murfreesboro, writes, under date of January 30, as follows.

In years agone, and not long ago, Tennessee was a paradise. Peace and plenty smiled, law and order reigned. How is it now? After a week's journey, I sit me down to point you a picture of what I have seen. To the East and to the West, to the North and the South, the sights are saddening, and sickening.—Government mules and horses are occupying the houses—aye, the palaces—in which her chivalric sons so often slumbered.

The monuments of her taste, the evidences of her skill, the characteristics of her people, are being blotted from existence. Her churches are being turned into houses of prostitution, her seminaries shelter the sick and sore, whose griefs and groans reverberate where once the flower of our youth were wont to breathe the poetic passion and dance to the music of the summer's sun. Her cities, her towns, and her villages are draped in mourning. Even the country, ever and always so much nearer God and Nature than these wears the black pall. Go from Memphis to Chattanooga, and it is like the march from Moscow in olden time.

The State Capitol, like the Kremlin, alone remains of her former glory and greatness. Let this point (Murfreesboro') be the centre, and then make a circumference of thirty miles with me, and we will stay 'a week in the womb of desolation." Whether you go on the Selma, the Shelbyville the Manchester, or any other pike, for a distance of thirty miles either way, what do we behold? One wide, wild, and dreary waste, so to speak.

The fences are all burned down; the apple, the pear, and the plum trees burned in sabes long ago; the torch applied to thousands of splendid mansions, the walls of which alone remain, and even this is seldom so, and where it is, their smooth plaster is covered with vulgar epithets and immortal diatribes. John Smith and Joe Doe, Federate and Confederate warriors, have left jack knife stereotyping on the doors and castings, where these, in their fewness, are preserved. The rickets and the railings—where are they?

Where are the rosebushes and the violets? But above all, and beyond all, and dearer and more than all else, where, oh where, are the once happy and contented people fled who lived and breathed and had their being here? Where are the rosy-cheeked cherubs and blue-eyed maidens gone? Where are the gallant young men? Where are all—where are any of them?

But where are they gone—this once happy and contented people? The young men are sleeping in their graves at Shiloh, at Corinth, at Fort Donelson, and other fields of so-called glory. The young women have died of grief or are broken hearted; the children are orphans. Poor little things, I pitty them from my heart as I look at them—black and white—for they seem to have shared a common fate, and like dying in a common destiny.

Their lives—I mean the master and slave, and their offspring—seem to have been inseparably blended. In many cases I found two or three white children, whose parents were dead, left to the mercies of the faithful slave; and again I have seen a large number of little negro children, whose parents were likewise dead, nestled in the bosom of some white families who, by a miracle, were saved from the vandalism of war.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—In the new book called "Miscegenation," written by a young mulatto woman, there is the following complimentary passage explaining "what's de matter" with New England:

The white race which settled in New England will be unable to maintain its vitality as a blonde people. They need the intermingling of the rich tropic temperament of the negro to give warmth and fulness to their natures. They feel the yearning and do not know how to interpret it.

Col. J. P. Jones, C. S. Army, has been assigned by the President as Inspector of the armies of the Confederacy on the staff of Gen. Bragg. Gen. Bragg said of this officer, twelve months since, in recommending him for the position of Brigadier General, that, "as a Colonel he has no superior, and as an Inspector, where the highest qualities of a soldier are exhibited, I do not know his equal." The same opinion was expressed by General Joseph E. Johnston. Col. Jones starts immediately on a tour of inspection to Gen. Beauregard's Department.

Punchiana.

Why do ladies like cold weather? Because it brings the *chaps* to their lips.

Which is the most difficult punctuation? Putting a stop to a woman's tongue.

When is patience a virtue? When your wife wants a new dress and you suffer her to *wait* for it.

Who is it that never wants a lawyer? He who keeps his own counsel.

What do you often drop, yet never stoop to pick up? A hint.

Why is many "a man about town" like certain books? Because he is an "Idler," "Lounger," "Spectatoff," Rambler" and "Tattler."

Why are millers, as a mass, generally non-communicative? Because they are *mealy* mouthed.

When has a man false reputation for being smart? When he owes his *shrew* debts to a woman.

When does the tongue become bricks? When it is *bit*.

Why is a careful actor like a Chinaman? Because he is never without his *cue*.

Why will the first of May next be a bad one for many lawyers? Because practising at the *bar* will be put a stop to on that day.

What species of industry does almost every woman over thirty know how to perform? Making *matches*.

What is the most efficient way of filling up a military corps? Put them all upon *full rations*.

When does a Foxey teetotaler become intoxicated? When he is full of *spirits*.

When does a woman make a bad pick of a husband? When she marries a *rake*.

Why are certain people opposed to the laws of nature? Because they rise by their *gravity* and sink by their *levity*.

What is a quartermaster? The man who gives the poor soldier one quarter and keeps the rest himself.

Southern Punch.

The Atlanta Confederacy publishes the following proposition of Hon. E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky. It is an act of unexampled munificence, and is beyond all praise:

Mr. Bruce proposes to pay the tuition and personal expenses of every soldier of his own State who has lost a leg or an arm, or been otherwise disabled from field service during the war. He feels that "he can effect no greater good to his fellow citizens," as he observes, "than by contributing to putting him in a condition to earn his livelihood when he is left to his crippled resources;" and he earnestly advises any and every one suited to the terms proposed to select some college, academy or school and enter it immediately. All bills properly certified will be promptly paid on being forwarded to Richmond. Teachers and Kentuckians generally are requested to circulate this offer, and to discover those who may take advantage of it.

BILL ARP ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Since the diskovery of Amerika by Pokahontus, the Habeas Corpus has never been suspended over any body exsep, about three hundred thousand soljers in the Confederate army.—For nearly three years, Generals Lee and Johnston hav had it suspended over all the fitin boys under their commands. With most astonishin patience they bear up under this opreshun, and continue to live on half rashuns, and fight, and march, and toil, and struggle, and *never complain about nuthin.* I axd some of em how they got along with the Habeas Corpus a hangin over em; and they sed 'I was a fool,' and called me a '*damd old dogge*' or rum sich name. If I wer Govenor I would send mishunaries among em immegiately.

BILL ARP.

GOOD ADVICE.—General Howell Cobb has recently made an excellent speech in Milledgeville, Ga., and the good effects are always really seen. His appeal to the speculator should resound through the land:

"Can a more humiliating spectacle be seen than a man who has sent his son to the army—the body wounded and dying of hunger—yet the father resorting to every means to hide his bread and meat from him? Shall it be written that the son suffered from hunger while his father hoarded provisions—that they gave their sons, but refused their meat? Not a tear was shed when the boy went off, but every energy is displayed to protect their property."

YELLOW DYE.—Take of each a lot of sassafras, swamp bay, and butterfly root, put in four gallons of water, boil until strong, then strain and put in your thread or cloth and boil thirty minutes, take out and air fifteen minutes, then rinse in clear water and let it dry.

EXPLOSION.—A portion of the Powder Mills, near this city, were blown up on yesterday, by which one man was killed, and several badly injured—among them Mr. Waterhouse, one of the Proprietors, who had a leg broken. We have not heard the cause of the explosion.

Raleigh Confederate 6th inst.

RECIPE FOR PREPARING OPIUM.—When the poppy heads are ripe, with a very keen knife make vertical incisions in them about sunset; let the incision extend just through the outer skin. A cream colored juice will exude from each incision. Scrape off the juice very early in the morning, before the sun has time to evaporate it; put in a saucer, plate, or tea cup; place in the shade to dry; shape while drying. The poppy heads are generally ripe from three to four days after the petals or stamens have fallen.

From the Southern Confederacy.

Lieut. Gen. Ulysses Grant, U. S. A.

CARTERSVILLE, March 26, 1864.

It is generally known that in the old United States there have been only three Lieutenant Generals, Washington, Scott and Grant. It may not, therefore be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn antecedents of Lieutenant General Grant.

I propose to give them, if you please, from official and authentic sources (i. e): Register U. S. Military Academy, Gardner's (2nd edition) Dictionary of the United States Army and the Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Ulysses S. Grant was appointed Cadet from Ohio in 1839, being then 17 years of age, and graduated in 1843, and was commissioned 1st July, 1843 Brevet 2d Lieutenant 4th Infantry United States Army. Transferred to 7th Infantry; in 4th Infantry again, November, 45; Brevet 1st Lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Melino del Rey," 8th September declined,) regime tal Quartermaster April, 1847; 1st Lieutenant September, 1847; Brevet Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, 13th September, 1847;" Full Captain August, 1853, Resigned 31st July, 1854. Since his resignation from the army nothing is known by me of his occupation until the present war. I only know now that he is the most formidable man that is opposed to us, by odds.

Grant is now in his 42d year—quite young to be at the head of all the armies of the United States—but I believe all, or most of Napoleon's Marshals were not older than Grant; though none of them had a tithe such a force as Grant has; and were under the immediate eye of "le grand Napoleon le premier."

Of our five full Generals I give you their rank in order—States, when, how and whence appointed; also, their age and standing in their respective classes at the United States Military academy.

1st. Samuel Cooper, New York, about 70 years of age.

2d. Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia, 57 years of age.

3d. Robert E. Lee, Virginia, 56 years of age.

4th. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, Louisiana, 46 years of age,

5th. Edmund Kirby Smith, (appointed cadet from Florida, but a native, I believe, of Connecticut,) 39 years of age.

Lee graduated at the United States Military Academy second in his class; Beauregard second, Smith twenty-fifth, Johnston thirteenth. Cooper graduated in 1815, when there was no class rank at the Academy. Grant graduated below the middle of his class, and was not looked upon as anything extra, while at the Academy, for talent. Lee and Beauregard were looked upon as very brilliant young men, as may be inferred from their being put in the Corps of Engineer. Johnston, who was a class mate of General Lee's, though graduating thirteenth, was esteemed a young man of fine ability, and as perfect a gentleman as Lee, which is saying enough, for Gen. Lee is all that my fancy painted a man! I knew him in our boyhood—I have watched him closely in manhood, and look upon him now without a peer, in every respect, in this Confederacy.

N'IMPORTE QUI.

Attempting to Bribe Naval Officers.

Charles A. Cuthbert, a Canadian, was, on yesterday, examined before Confederate Commission A. H. Sands, on three charges of attempting to bribe naval officers.

Cuthbert is a Canadian, who, some months ago, came through from Nassau for the purpose of selling to the Confederate Government two vessels, to be used as gunboats. The Secretary of the Navy appointed a Board to examine the plans and specifications of these vessels and report thereon. After examining the plans and specifications, the Board reported against the purchase of the vessels on account of the price, which they deemed excessive—Cuthbert asking £90,000 apiece for them. Upon the failure of his object, Cuthbert started back to Nassau *via* Wilmington, and from the latter place on the 12th of last month wrote to Major Wm. Williamson, and Commanders J. M. Brooke and J. K. Mitchel, three members of the Board above mentioned, offering the two first $4,000 each in gold and the last $6,000 in gold, if they would exert themselves and have the negotiations about the vessels renewed, the bribes to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale to the Government of the vessels. The gentlemen to whom he had made these offers reported the case to the proper authorities, and Cuthbert was arrested in Wilmington and brought to this city.

Though warned by the Commissioner of the probable bad consequences to himself, Cuthbert acknowledged that he was the author of the letters, but said he did not design to bribe the officers to recommend the purchase of the vessels to the Government, but simply designed to pay them for any trouble they might take in having the negotiations between himself and the Secretary of the Navy renewed.

The Commissioner sent him to the Confederate Court to be tried in each case.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"Why is it, my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is always with the buttered side down?"

"I don't know. It had'nt orter, had it? The strongest butter I ever saw."

"Hush up; it's some of your aunt's churning."

"Did she churn it? the great lazy thing!"

"What, your aunt?"

"No, this ere butter. To make that poor old woman churn it, when it's strong enough to churn itself."

"Hush, Z b, I've eat a great deal worse in the first aristocratic houses."

"Well, people of rank ought to eat it."

"Why people of rank?"

"'Cause it's rank butter."

"You varmint, you! What makes you talk so smart?"

"'Cause the butter has taken the skin off my tongue, mother."

"Z b, don't lie! I can't throw away the butter."

"I'll tell you, ma what to do with it. Keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it."

"Zeb, don't exaggerate; but here is a quarter to go to the store and buy a pound of fresh butter."

TO MAKE CORN BREAD.—Two quarts corn meal, one quart rye, one quart of sweet milk, one quart of buttermilk, one teacup of molasses, one spoonful of soda. Beat with a spoon until well mixed. The crust, if not burned, will make excellent coffee.

RECEIPT FOR DYEING.—Take red oak bark sufficient to make four gallons of very strong dye, boil very strong, then strain it, and add two table spoonsful of blue stone, then put your thread in the dye, then in strong lye, repeat it for four times, then hang out and let it get half dry, and rinse in clear water.

BLUE DYE.—Take one quarter of a pound of extract of logwood, put into four gallons of water, boil one half an hour, add two table spoonsfull of blue stone, put in your thread or cloth, boil one half hour more, take it out and let it air fifteen minutes longer, take out and wash out in warm soap suds, then rinse in clear water.

BLACK DYE.—Put a quarter of a pound of extract of logwood in three gallons of water, boil it thirty minutes, add two table spoons full of copperas, put in your thread, boil fifteen minutes, take out, wash in strong soap suds, then air and rinse in clear water.

THE EXAMINATION OF A BANISHED MINISTER.—It has already been announced that Butler has sent Rev. James D. Armstrong, D. D, of Norfolk, Va., to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for being "disloyal." The following is the official report of the examination of Dr. Armstrong:

Question. Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?

Answer. I prefer not answering.

Q What is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath and while coming out of the Custom House with you made the remark that he "would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or something to that effect?

A. I prefer not answering.

Q Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause?

A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Congress.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you since the commencement of the war preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause—one that would please the loyal and displease the disloyal?

A. No, sir.

Q Where were you born?

A. In New Jersey. I came to Virginia when 19 years old.

Q. Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down the wicked rebellion?

A. I have.

Q. Do yo think this a wicked rebellion?

A. No, sir.

Q Have you, since the commencement of this war, opened your church on any fast or thanksgiving day recommended by the President of the United States?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever open your church on Jeff. Davis' recommendation?

A. There has been meeting for prayer.

Q. Should the President of the United States with in a short time recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that, Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the government of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meeting to that end?

A. I should not.

Q. Do you look upon slavery as a divine institution?

A. I look upon it as allowable.

Q Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right?

A. I did.

Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the prominent rebels—Jeff Davis, for instance—as just and right?

A. I should not.

Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment?

A. I am not.

Q Do yo look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the Government since the commencement of the war?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate?

A. With the Confederate.

Q Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, J. M. Mason, and their former colleagues in the United States Congress just preceding the year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show works meet for repentance?

A. I do not

Q. Did or do you now regret the Federal loss at Smithfield a few weeks since?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable?

A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag?

A. I do.

Q. Should you know of any blockade runners or secret mail carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information thereof to our authorities that they may detected and punished as traitors deserve?

A. I Would not have anything to do with it.

Sensations Before and During Battle.

I have heard some men say that they would as soon fight as eat their breakfast, and others that they dearly loved fighting. If this be true what blood-thirsty dogs they must be! But I should be almost illiberal enough to suspect these boasters of not possessing even ordinary courage. I will not, however, go so far as to assert positively, but will content myself by asking these terrific soldiers to account to me, why some hours previous to storming a fort, or fighting a battle are men pensive, thoughtful, heavy, restless, weighed down with apparent solicitude and care? Why do men, on these occasions more fervently beseech the Divine protection and guidance to save them in the approaching conflict? Are not such all feelings the result of reflection, and of a man's regard for his dearest care—his life, which no mortal will part with if he can avoid it? There are periods in war which put men's courage to severe tests—if, for instance, as was my case. I knew I was to lead a forlorn hope on the following evening; innumerable ideas ran in quick succession on my mind; such as for aught comprehension can tell I may to-morrow be summoned before my Maker. How have I spent the life He has been pleased to preserve to this period? Can I meet that just tribunal? A man situated as I have supposed, who did not even, amid the cannon's roar and the din of war, experience anxieties approaching to what I have described, may by possibility, have the courage of a lion, but he cannot possess the feelings of a man. In action man is quite another being; the softer feelings of the roused heart are absorbed in the vortex of danger, and the necessity of self-preservation gives place to others more adapted to the occasion.

In these moments there is an indescribable elation of spirit; the soul rises above its wonted serenity into a kind of frenzied apathy to the scene before you, a heroism bordering on ferocity; the nerves become tight and contracted—the eyes full and open, moving quickly in the sockets with almost maniac wildness—the head is in constant motion—the nostrils extending wide and the mouth apparently gasping. If the artist could truly delineate the features of a soldier in the battle's heat, and compare them with the lineaments of the same man in the peaceful calm of domestic life, they would be found to be two different portraits: but a sketch of this kind is not within the power of art—for in action the countenance varies with battle—as the battle brightens so does the countenance, and as it lowers, so the countenance becomes gloomy. I have known some men to drink enormous quantities of spirituous liquors when going into action, to drive away little intruding thoughts and to create false spirits; they are short lived, as the ephemeral struggles but a moment on the crystal stream, then dies. If a man have not natural courage, he may rest assured that liquor will deaden and destroy the little he has got.

[From the London Morning Herald, Feb. 15.]

Presuming on the popularity of its chief, the patience of the country, and the forbearance of the Opposition, the Administration of Lord Palmerston appears to think that there is no sin, whether of omission or commission, of which it may not be guilty with impunity. It is true that Lord Palmerston is highly esteemed, not so much for what he is as for what he has been; but it behooves him to remember that his popularity is heavily weighted. Of his two principal colleagues, Mr. Gladstone is heartily disliked by one-half of the country and completely puzzles the other half; Lord Russell is the object of universal, unmitigated, and daily increasing hatred and indignation. Except among the little knot of Anglo Americans which gathers round Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster he has not a well-wisher. It is true that England is very tolerant of ministerial shortcomings, and will forgive many acts of excessive valor in Asia, and excessive patience elsewhere But the programme of "unlimited ferocity in the East and unlimited humiliation in the West," exposed by Lord Robert Cecil and hardly disclaimed by Ministers, is more than she can stand. It is true that her Majesty's Opposition are not in a hurry to taste the sweets of office. They would, doubtless, prefer to wait until they can take possession at the head of an unquestionable majority, and with every prospect of maintaining it for years; but the Opposition has a duty to perform, and—which the Ministers are better able to understand—it has a character to lose. Therefore, we say, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues presume too far. They have treated the resources of his popularity as if these were inexhaustible; they have relied on the patience of the Conservative party, much as the Yankees rely on the patience of England, as if it had no limits. When the Attorney General devotes his whole energies, during a long and carefully prepared speech, to the defence of American criminals and the abuse of their British victims; when it is confessed by Ministers that they have made it their first object to avoid a quarrel with our insolent enemies, and that the honor of England has been made a secondary consideration, the time is near when patience would become complicity. We will grant to the Attorney General the case of the Springbok—there are so many cases of American outrage on our flag that one, more or less, is of little moment.—But we find that no measures whatsoever have been taken to compel the prompt redress to which we are entitled in two other cases. The Margaret and Jessie was sunk within 500 yards of a British island, and the shot and shell that were fired at her fell on British soil. The case is proved; the only answer is a deliberate falsehood on the part of the offender; the proofs were sent to Mr. Seward after an astonishing delay, several months ago; and no steps have been taken to exact the punishment of the criminal. Is this a vindication of British honor? Is this a vigorous maintenance of her Majesty's territorial sovereignty? Again, the Science is seized in neutral waters, loading a cargo from a neutral shore. Twenty such cases have occurred; in only one of them has restitution been made; yet the Attorney Gener l expects us to be satisfied with an assurance that the attention of the Federal Government has been called to the case. We are to have confidence in the honesty of American tribunals, and rely on the right of appeal, by which a ship seized in February, 1862, may be released at the earliest in December, 1864. We know not how to consider such arguments save as a deliberate impertinence to the House of Commons and to the common sense of the country.

There is a much worse case behind. By some ingenious special pleading the Attorney General contrived to throw a doubt upon her Majesty's title to the island where the last piratical outrage of the Vanderbilt was perpetrated—a doubt which, we venture to say, would not for moment be entertained if a murder committed there were brought before a court of law. But he was, nevertheless, forced to admit that the assassination of Mr. Gray by the lieutenant of the Vanderbilt was a murder, for which no excuse could be pleaded. How have her Majesty's Ministers dealt with the deliberate, wilful, unprovoked murder of a British subject on board a British vessel? They have expressed their opinion that if the facts be as proved in evidence, the homicide ought to be brought to trial! And if, as there is every reason to expect, after months of shuffling, that trial be refused? We know all the usual reasons for not contemplating such conduct on the part of a Power styled by courtesy "friendly." But we also know that when a Minister means to insist on a demand there are forms by which that intention may be expressed to the House of Commons, and we know that such language of that of the Attorney General implies that the demand will not be pressed. The indignation expressed by Lord Robert Cecil was entirely justified. Mr. Crawford says that the noble Lord does not speak the feelings of the mercantile community. It may be so. Mr. Crawford may know more than we do of the class to which he belongs; he may know that they are indifferent to the honor of their country; that they view with greater alarm the perils of war than the infamy of submission to insult and outrage; that the cold-blooded assassination of British seamen by the officers of the Federal Government rouses no anger in their meek spirits—that, in fact, they are neither men nor Englishmen, but mere money-getting, Americanised recreants. All we can say is, that it seems to us more probable that a member for the city of London should be a disgrace to his constituents, than that his constituents should be a disgrace to their country. We know that Lord R. Cecil spoke the general sentiment of the country in the indignant contrast which he drew between our policy in the East and West. In Japan, an Englishman violating the usages of the country is cut down on the instant by a nobleman's armed servant; we exact a compensation of 125,000*l*; we burn three ships; we shell a great city; we burn alive thousands of sick men, women, and children; we drive out thousands more to perish of cold and hunger on the bare hill sides; justice is done, and the honor of England is vindicated. Anon, an Englishman is murdered of malice prepense, without the shadow of a provocation, on board a British ship, by a person wearing the uniform of the Federal navy, and bearing the commission of the United States. Have we exacted a compensation? Have we seized ships? Have we burnt a city? Not we: "Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that the Government of the United States ought to bring the offender to trial." Is there an Englishman who can think of these things without bitter indignation and burning shame? Is there one who can speak or write of them without allowing that shame and indignation to force their way into words?

Her Majesty's Ministers have much to answer for. They have held a great trust for many years, and they have consistently misused it. The power of England was placed in their hands; they have used that power to bully the weak and butcher the defenceless, but they have not dared to use it to maintain public law against the encroachments of rampant might or to punish and repress the insolence of competent foes. The conscience of a Christian people was in their keeping; they have stained it with the guilt of wilful, wanton, deliberate, and horrible massacre. The unstained honor of a proud and high spirited nation was given into their care; they have soiled it by cowardice and bluster.

VANITY OF EARTHLY FAME.—Thackeray related the following incident, which occurred during his visit to St. Louis a few years since. He was dining one day at the hotel, when he heard one Irish waiter say to another:

"Do you know who that is?

"No," was the answer.

"That," said the other, "is the celebrated Thackeray!"

"What's he done?"

"D——d if I know."—*St. Louis Union.*

For the Journal.

ORANGE C. H., VA., April 1st, 1864.

MESSRS FULTON & PRICE, Gentlemen:—Though this be the first day of April, don't be uneasy and think this an April fool, for I assure you it is not. What I have to say is the whole truth and I am willing to testify to it. We had the very great satisfaction of listening to a very able, lively, cheering and gratifying address delivered to our (Scales') brigade, on yesterday, by his Excellency, Governor Zeb. B. Vance, of N. C. Our regiment, 38th N. C., gave him a cordial invitation to visit us and tell us of the condition of the country, and especially of N. C., as best he could, and I will assure you he did much to enlighten the hearts of many of the old veterans of this brigade. He was very hoarse, having spoken in the open air to Cook's and Kirkland's brigades the day before, but he did remarkably well, and spoke for something over two hours. He was interrupted often by loud *cheers* and *yells* from our boys. He has won great good to himself by his visit, and we are highly pleased to see him so hopeful of success and of certain independence. We feel satisfied and grateful to him for his course as our chief magistrate, and only hope that the people at home will do as well for him at the ballot-box next August as we will; if so, he will most certainly be our Governor for the next two years.

I would like to say more of him, but time and space will not permit. We can, almost without a dissenting voice shout three cheers for Governor Vance! He said if any soldier wanted his *hat* he could have it, but if they wanted his *boots* they could not have them, but that when he got to N. C., he would send them a pair of shoes, &c.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

M.

CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148-3t&23-te*

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON,
March 31st, 1864.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

AFTER consultation with his Honor the Mayor, I publish the following notice:—It has been reported to me that some provision dealers refuse to sell to the citizens at retail prices or in small quantities even at the present exorbitant rates—rates much beyond the specie basis. On the other hand blockade runners are able to procure meat, etc., by the wholesale, paying any price that is asked.

Notice is now given that unless provisions are brought into market at the customary hours, and a fair chance given to buyers residing in the City, the stock will be impressed for the use of the army and the navy at the Government prices

If, however, provision dealers are willing to carry on their business as formerly, without violating the order forbidding the supply to Steamers running the blockade, neither their business nor their rates will be interfered with. The latter will no doubt be regulated by the state of the supply and the currency.

At present, as the citizens get nothing from market, I prefer that the troops should be supplied in preference to those abundantly able to procure provisions elsewhere.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

April 1st., 1864. 174-tf

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 7th April, 1864, by the Rev. Reubin Grant, Mr. BENJAMIN T. HAY, to Miss MARY A. C. HOLLOMAN, all of this place.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 6th, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 13.

THE ATTENTION OF ENROLLING OFFICERS is called to the following Circular from the Bureau of Conscription. Instructions subsequently issued, have so far modified its provisions, as to order "the rendezvous of the reserves on the 16th day of April, instead of the 1st of May." In executing its requirements, therefore, the former date will be substituted for the latter, wherever it occurs.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., March 31st, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 13.

I. COMMANDANTS OF CONSCRIPTS will forthwith proceed, in compliance with General Orders, No. 33, A. and I. G. O., current series, rapidly to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty years, allowing them until the 1st day of May next, to join any Company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No. 86, A. and I. G. O. last series, for the war, or any other Company for local defence, which has been accepted into the service, and which by the terms of its enlistment is liable to service anywhere within the State; or